

1424. b. 6.



THE
WORLD displayed;
OR, A
CURIOUS COLLECTION
OF
VOYAGES and TRAVELS,

Selected from the
WRITERS of all NATIONS.

In which the
CONJECTURES and INTERPOLATIONS
OF

Several vain *Editors* and *Translators*
are expunged;

Every Relation is made concise and plain,

A N D

The Divisions of Countries and Kingdoms
are clearly and distinctly noted.

Illustrated and embellished with a Variety of MAPS
and PRINTS by the best HANDS.

The THIRD EDITION corrected.

V O L. VI.

L O N D O N:

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Side of St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1771.



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OF THE
SIXTH VOLUME.

VOYAGES round the WORLD.

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THE
V O Y A G E
O F

Capt. *WILLIAM DAMPIER*,
Round the WORLD.



C H A P. I.

Mr. Dampier sails from Virginia, and arrives at the Island of Salt. Some Account of that Island. He thence proceeds to several other of the Cape de Verd Islands, and afterwards comes to an Anchor at the Mouth of Sherborough River in Guiney, where the Ships' Crews are hospitably received by the inhabitants. After which he proceeds into the South Seas; arrives at the Island of Juan Fernandez, and takes on board a Moskito Indian, who had been left there along above three Years before.

AFTER having distinguished himself in several voyages, particularly in the South Seas, Mr. Dampier, while at *Virginia*, associated himself with Capt. *Cooke*, with whom he had been formerly acquainted, in order to c. uize on

the *Spaniards*, and on the 23d of *August*, set sail from *Achamack* in *Virginia*, for the *Cape de Verd* islands. In their passage they met with a violent storm, which blew with prodigious fury for above a week. However they at length make the island of *Salt*, so called from its abounding in salt ponds, and the great quantities of congealed salt found there.

The island of *Salt*, is situated in 16° . north latitude, and in $19^{\circ} 33'$. west longitude from the lizard, and is about nine leagues in length, and about two in breadth. The soil is extremely barren, without trees or grass, and yet a few poor goats feed upon some low shrubs which grow near the sea-side. There are also here a few wild fowl, especially the flamingo, a reddish bird, resembling a heron, but much larger, frequenting ponds or marshes, and being very shy, it is not easy to take them. They build their nests in the shallow parts of ponds or standing waters, by scraping the mud together into little hillocks, which taper up two feet above the surface of the water, where they leave a hole to lay their eggs in, which never exceed two, and these they hatch by covering them with their rumps, their long legs standing in the water, a position which nature has wisely made easy to them, since if they were to sit upon them the weight of their bodies would break them. The young ones can't fly, but run with such swiftness that it is not easy to catch them, nor do they come to their true shape and colour, 'till they are ten or eleven months old. Their flesh is lean and black, though not ill tasted, but their tongues
which

which are very large, are esteemed great dainties. They generally stand in a row close together by the side of a pond; and Mr. *Dampier* remarks, that as their feathers are of a reddish colour, they at a distance appear like a brick wall. Mr. *Dampier* and two others hiding themselves in the evening, near a place where they resorted, killed 14 of them: The first shot being made whilst they were standing, and two others as they rose.

The inhabitants of the island amounted to no more than five or six, and yet there is a Governor, but he made a most dismal figure, for he was covered with rags: However he came on board with a present of three or four lean goats, and in return Capt. *Cooke* gave him a coat. This Governor also sold them about 20 bushels of salt for some old cloaths, and then begging a little powder, went away extremely satisfied. One of his followers unknown to him sold a sailor on board a piece of false ambergrease, which was of a dark colour like sheep's dung, and was very soft, but had no smell.

From this island, they sailed to *St. Nicholas*, another of the *Cape de Verd* islands, 22 leagues south-west from the former, and came to an anchor on the south-side. It is of a triangular form, the longest side to the east, being 30 leagues in length, and the other two 20 leagues each. It is mountainous and barren, but about the middle, there are fruitful valleys inhabited by the *Portuguese*, who have good vineyards and plantations. The inhabitants are of a dark swarthy complexion, and by their dress appear in but

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different circumstances. However the Governor and 34 gentlemen of his company, who visited Capt. *Cooke*, made a pretty good appearance, and were armed with swords and pistols. The governor made them a present of several gallons of a pale thick wine, which in taste resembled *Madeira*.

They staid here five or six days to scrub their ship's bottom, and in digging of wells for fresh water, and then sailed to *Mayo*, another of the *Cape de Verd* Islands, where they intended to have purchased some cows and goats; but one Capt. *Bond*, a *Bristol* man, having a short time before, seized the governor and some other gentlemen who came on board in order to trade, and, after being paid the ransom demanded for them, villainously carried them off; the inhabitants were so justly exasperated at this instance of perfidy, that they would not permit any of Capt. *Cooke's* men to land *.

From the *Cape de Verd* islands, they steered to the south, directly for the Straights of *Magellan*, but at 10° north, the wind blowing hard from the southward, they stood over for the *Guiney* coast, and in a few days came to an anchor at the mouth of *Sherborough* river, to the southward of *Sierra Leona*. On the shore a thick grove of trees concealed from their view a pretty large village inhabited by negroes. The houses were low except one in the middle, where the Captain and his crew were civilly entertained with palm wine and other refreshments, and supplied with plan-

* See a particular account of the *Cape de Verd* Islands, in Captain *Robert's* Voyage.

ains, rice, fowls, honey, and sugar-canes, at a small price. Near this place was an *English* factory, which carries on a considerable trade in a red dye called Camwood.

About the middle of *November*, they prosecuted their voyage to the Straights of *Magellan*, but had hardly got out to sea, before they met with violent gusts of wind, of which there were three or four in a day, which together with calms made them advance but slowly. The wind veering at intervals to the southward, 'till they had proceeded to one degree to the south of the line, when the wind turned to the east, and on the 28th of *January* 1684, they touched at the three islands of *Sebald de Weert*, which are extremely barren and destitute of trees, except some dildo bushes, which grow near the sea side, and afford nothing remarkable, except vast shoals of small red lobsters, of the length of a man's finger.

As they could neither find safe anchoring nor fresh water at these islands, they proceeded towards the Straights of *Magellan*, and on the first of *February*, came in sight of the Straights of *Le Maire*, which they found very narrow, with highlands on both sides. But having sailed with a brisk gale, 'till within four miles of the mouth, were becalmed, and though they found a strong tide setting out of the Straights to the north, they were unable to distinguish whether it flowed or ebbcd, the waves breaking on all sides, and tossing the ship in a surprizing manner.

On the 14th of *February*, they were surprized by a most violent storm, at west south-west,

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which lasted 'till the 3d of *March*, and on the 19th of the same month, they perceived a sail to the south, which they supposed to be a *Spanish* merchantman bound from *Baldivia* to *Lima*, but it proved to be an *English* ship, commanded by Capt. *Eaton* from *London*; who being bound to the South Seas as well as they, kept company with them, through the Streights, they supplying Mr. *Eaton* with bread and beef; in return for which he gave them water, of which they were in some want.

On the 23d, they came to an anchor in 25 fathom water, in a bay on the south side of the fertile island of *Juan Fernandez**, when a canoe was immediately sent on shore, with a mosquito, and two or three sailors, in search of a mosquito *Indian*, left there three years before, by Capt. *Watling*; and notwithstanding all the search made after him by the *Spaniards*, had kept himself concealed in the woods; but he now soon discovered himself, for having the day before perceived an *English* sail, he had killed three goats to feast the crew, and now came running down from the woods to meet them.

The interview between him and the other mosquito *Indian*, was extremely affecting; and the joy he discovered at seeing so many of his old friends come on purpose to bring him off, is not to be expressed. He had built himself a small hut about half a mile from the shore, which he had lined with goat skins, and of these he had

* See an elegant description of this island in *Anson's Voyage*. Vol. VII. page 28.

also made his bed; and a piece of one of them was fastened round his waist, to supply the want of his cloaths, which had been for some time worn out. On his being left on shore, he had a knife, a gun, some powder and a small quantity of shot, which being all spent, he made a saw of his knife, and then sawed his gun-barrel into small pieces, and streightening the iron when hot with a stone, and rubbing it to an edge, he made harpoons, a lance and fishing hooks, by imitating what he had remembered of the workmanship of the *English* smiths; and indeed the *moskito Indians* make all their instruments without either forge or anvil, and with the above instruments, he used to strike goats and fish, from the time that his powder was spent. This man's name was *Will*, and the other was called *Robert*, for though the *moskito Indians* do not distinguish themselves by any names, yet they take it as a great favour if the *Europeans* bestow one upon them.





C H A P. II.

They sail from Juan Fernandez; take several Prizes, and proceed to the Gallipagos Islands, and from thence to Cape Blanco, where Capt. Cooke is interred, and twelve of the Men are reduced to great Danger, by being attacked by the Spaniards. A Description of Cape Blanco, and the neighbouring Country. Capt. Davis sails to the Gulph of Amapalla: Takes a Priest and two Boys Prisoners, and contracts a Friendship with the Natives, which is broke by the Folly of one of his Men, and his own Rashness; with a Description of the Islands of Mangerá and Amapalla.

AFTER staying 14 days at the island of Juan Fernandez, they set sail on the 8th of April 1684, in company with Capt. Eaton, steering towards the line, off the mountains of Peru and Chili; but sailed no nearer the shore than 12 or 16 leagues, to prevent their being discovered by the Spaniards.

On the 3d of May, Capt. Eaton took a prize laden with timber; and on the 19th, they came to an anchor off the islands of *Lobos de la Mar**. Having reason to believe they were discovered by the Spaniards, and that they would consequently keep all their richest ships in port, it was

* See a description of these islands in Capt. Roger's Voyage round the World. Page 136.

agreed

agreed to make a descent upon *Truxillo*, a populous city six miles from the port of *Guanebagno*; but the next day some of the men descrying two vessels to the west without the islands, and one betwixt an island and the continent, they gave them chase, Capt. *Cooke's* ship pursued that towards the continent, and Capt. *Eaton* the other two. They were soon taken and found to be laden with flour from *Guanebagno* to *Panama*, one of them had a letter from the Viceroy of *Lima*, to the President of *Panama*, informing him, that having notice of some enemies lately come into those seas, he had immediately dispatched these three ships to supply his wants. They were at the same time informed by the prisoners, that the people of *Truxillo* were erecting a fort near the harbour of *Guanebagno*, upon which they resolved to lay aside the design of attacking that place, and steered with their prizes to the islands of *Gallipagos**, and at night came to an anchor on the east-side of one of the easternmost islands.

After a stay of twelve days among these islands, one of the *Indian* prisoners, a native of *Rio Leja* having given an ample account of the riches of that place, and offering his service to conduct them thither, it was resolved to take his advice, and they set sail on the 12th of *June*; but the fair weather and small winds led them by the beginning of *July* to *Cape Blanco*, on the continent of *Mexico*, so called from two white rocks, half a mile from the Cape, which are

* See a particular account of the *Gallipagos* Islands, in *Woodes Rogers's* Voyage round the World, Page 176.

high,

high, steep, and taper, and resemble two lofty towers. The Cape itself juts out with steep rocks to the sea; but having an easy descent on both sides from the flat on the top, which is covered with tall trees, it affords a very agreeable prospect. On the north-west side of the Cape is *Caldera Bay*, into which a rivulet of sweet water discharges itself through the low lands, these are very rich, and abound in lofty trees, that extend a mile to the north-east bay, where the savannas begin, and run several leagues into the country, being covered with a sweet, thick, and long grass, and beautified with small groves, which are interspersed through the plains. Deeper into the bay, the low-lands are stored with mangroves; but farther into the country, the land rises higher, and consists partly of woods and partly of hilly savannas. But in these woods the trees are much smaller than the others, and the grass of the savannas is inferior to the former.

Before they reached the above Cape, *Capt. Cooke*, who had been very ill ever since his departure from *Juan Fernandez*, died, and as in a few hours after they came to an anchor near the mouth of the above-mentioned rivulet, he was immediately carried on shore under a guard of twelve armed men, but while they were busy in digging his grave, three *Spanish Indians* came to them, asking several impertinent questions, which the others answered as they thought proper, and kept them in discourse 'till they found an opportunity of seizing them all, but one of them escaped out of their hands, and the other two

being

being carried on board, confessed that they were sent thither as spies from *Nicoya*, a small town at 12 or 14 leagues distance, seated on the banks of the river of the same name, which being a place very convenient for building and refitting of ships, the President of *Panama* had sent advice thither of the *English* being in those seas.

From these men they learned that the inhabitants of the country, lived chiefly by tilling their grounds for corn, and feeding their cattle in the savannas or plains. That they sent their ox hides to the north sea by the lake of *Nicaragua*, and also a red kind of wood used for dying, which they exchanged there for linen and woollen commodities, brought thither from *Europe*. They added, that at a small distance was a large pen of horned cattle, where they might provide themselves with as many cows and bulls as they wanted.

Upon this agreeable intelligence, 24 of the ship's crew were immediately dispatched in two boats, and under the conduct of one of the *Indians*, landed at a place a league from the ship, when hauling their boats upon the dry sand, they were conducted by their guide, 'till they came to the pen, which was in a large savanna, two miles from the boats, where finding a great number of bulls and cows feeding, some were for killing three of them immediately; but were opposed by the rest, who alledged that they had better stay all night, and in the morning kill as many as they wanted. Upon which Mr. *Dampier* and eleven more, thought fit to return on board, which they did, without the least opposition; but

but those who staid had soon reason to repent their rashness, for at break of day, when they were preparing to drive away as many cattle as they wanted, they found themselves beset with 50 or 60 *Spaniards* lying in ambush, among the bushes, who discharged several shot at them, they made a retreat, in expectation of getting to their boat; but when they at last came to the place, where they had left it, they to their great confusion found it in flames. While the *Spaniards* who kept at a distance, mocked at their distress. In this perplexing situation, they waded to a rock, where they were pretty sure of not being surrounded; and remained there seven or eight hours, in great danger of being swallowed up by the sea, which flowed in upon them a pace. Mean while those on board, every minute expected their return; but hearing nothing of them, by four o'clock in the afternoon, ten men were sent in a canoe in search of them, who no sooner reached the place where they had landed before, than they found their comrades standing upon this rock, up to the middle in water, and as the tide was still coming in, they must have infallibly perished, had the canoe come but an hour later, but they were now brought safe on board.

In this bay they afterwards seized two canoes. The people here have no ships or barks, and as there are scarce any fish they have no instruments for fishing. The *English* also provided themselves with a good quantity of lance wood, which grows strait like the ash-tree, and being very hard



*The English coming to their Boat find
it in flames, while the Spaniards at a
Distance mock at their distress.*

. 7 AP 53.

hard and tough, they made them into scouring rods for their guns, and handles or staves for oars.

On the 19th of July, Mr. *Edward Davis* was appointed Captain, in the room of Capt. *Cooke*, deceased; and the next day sailed in company with Capt. *Eaton*, towards *Rio Leja*, which is easily discovered at sea, on account of a very high burning mountain, called *Volcano Vejo*, which may be seen at 20 leagues distance: Being in sight of this volcano, they made towards the harbour, and then setting out their canoes, steered up to the town, and by nine o'clock in the morning discovered a house, and soon after three men going into a canoe on the inside of an island, which is a mile in length, and incloses the harbour; but though these *Indians* made what haste they could in rowing to the continent, the *English* overtook them, and carried them back to the island; at the same time, they observed a man on horse-back on the continent, riding full speed towards the town. These men frankly confessed, that they had been placed on the island, by the governor of *Rio Leja*, to keep watch day and night in order to give notice if they could see the *English*, and that the horseman was placed upon the same account upon the continent, within an hour's riding of the town. Therefore finding themselves discovered, the horseman being gone three hours, before *Eaton* and his canoes reached the island; their design upon that town was for the present laid aside, and the men returned on board.

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A consultation being now held, it was resolved to steer for the gulph of *Amapalla*, and Capt. *Davis* entering it with two canoes, in order if possible to get some prisoners, and obtain intelligence, he came in the night to *Mangera*; and as soon as it was morning, perceiving many canoes hauled up in a bay, he landed there, and fell into a path which soon led him to the town; but the inhabitants had no sooner notice of his coming, than they all ran into the woods, except an old Priest, and two *Indian* boys, his attendants. Capt. *Davis* making them prisoners, brought them down to the sea-side, and obliged them to conduct him to the island of *Amapalla*; where being landed, he marched to a town on the top of a hill, when the inhabitants seeing them advance, would have fled into the woods, had they not been prevented by the chief Magistrate's secretary, who notwithstanding his being an *Indian*, could read and write *Spanish*, and yet was an enemy to the *Spaniards*; this person having persuaded them that the *English* were friends who craved their assistance against their common oppressors, they bid *Davis* and his men welcome, who after the first salutations marched with them towards the church, with the Priest brought by Capt. *Davis* at their head.

It is observable that in all the *Indian* towns in general, the church is the only place where matters of a public nature are transacted. The church serving both for their consultations and diversions, for there are laid up, their masks, antique habits, hautboys, drumdrums, and other musical

musical instruments. The strumstrum is an instrument formed of the half of a gourd, the hollow of which is covered with a thin board, over which are laid strings, and it has some resemblance to the sound of a cittern. Here they meet to make merry on the night preceding any holyday or festival, whence they dance, sing and play with antique dresses and gestures; but both their music and mirth have a melancholy air, which is not unfuitable to the yoke they groan under.

But to return to Capt. *Davis* and his company, who intended, as soon as they were all got into the church, to prevail on the *Indians* to lend him their assistance against the *Spaniards*; even the Priest had promised to contribute to this, by his good offices, and he was now upon such good terms with the people, that it seemed impossible things should take a wrong turn. But just as a few of the remaining *Indians* were entering the church, one of his men who was a little more hasty than the rest, pushing an *Indian* who went slowly before him, in order to make him proceed faster, the poor man was so frightened, that he sprang away with all possible speed, and the rest taking the alarm followed him; so that Capt. *Davis* and the Priest were left in the church by themselves, and the Captain being an entire stranger to the cause of this confusion, rashly ordered his men to fire upon the fugitives, which entirely broke off his correspondence with these people; his best friend the secretary being killed.

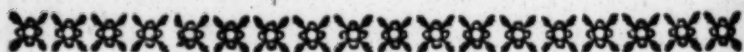
In the afternoon of the same day, the ships coming to an anchor near the island of *Amapalla*, Capt. *Davis* and his men took the Priest on board, who told them that since the secretary was killed, they had no other way left than to send for the Cacique; which the Priest having done, he came attended by six other *Indians* and coming on board was received in a very friendly manner, and as they staid on board all the time the ships were in the gulph, proved extremely serviceable, both in piloting them to places where they had plenty of wood, water, and cattle, and in very cordially assisting them to the utmost of their power, and in return they were presented with some trifles, on which they set the highest value, and were fully satisfied at their departure.

The gulph of *Amapalla*, is a large branch of the sea, which enters eight or ten leagues deep into the country; on the south side of it is *Cape Caswina*, and on the north west side *St. Michael's* mountain, at the foot of which is a low plain a mile in length; and between these low grounds, and *Point Caswina*, are two islands, at the distance of twelve miles from each other. The southernmost, called *Mangera*, is high and round, two leagues in circuit, and on all sides inclosed with rocks, except to the north east, where there is a small sandy creek. It produces very lofty trees, and has a town in the middle, in which is a handsome *Spanish* church. The inhabitants, who are *Indians*, have a few plantations of maize and plaintains. Their only tame fowls are cocks and hens, and they have no other beasts
but

but cats and dogs. *Amapalla* is much larger than the other island, and has two towns that are two miles asunder, the largest of which stands on a small plain on the top of a hill, and has a handsome church. The other town has also a new church. It is observable that in most of the *Indian* towns under the jurisdiction of the *Spaniards*, the images of their saints found in their churches, are represented with an *Indian* complexion, and partly in their dress; while in the towns inhabited by the *Spaniards*, they have the complexion and dress of *Spaniards*.

Amapalla produces great plenty of maize, large hog plums, and a few plantains. They have also some fowls; and no *Spaniard* lives there except the Priest, who takes care of the two villages, and of the town in the island of *Mangera*. As the people have little or no money, they pay their tribute in maize, to the Governor of *St. Michael's* town, which is seated at the foot of *St. Michael's* mount, and the Priest has his tenths in all the produce.

In this gulph, there are many other islands, which are uninhabited. One that is pretty large belonging to a monastery; and four or five *Indians* looked after the cattle that fed there in great numbers.



C H A P. III.

They sail to the Island of Plata, which is described, and afterwards steer to Point St. Helena, and returning back, land at Manta; but find that village deserted. A Description of the Country. They then take and burn the Town of Païta, and afterwards sail to attack Guaiquil; but without Success.

ON the 3d of September, Capt. Davis sailed out of the gulph, through the channel betwixt *Mangera* and the island of *Amapalla*, after having set the Priest on shore, and left the Cacique and his attendants in possession of one of the prizes, half full of flour. And on the 20th of the same month, came to an anchor near the island of *Plata*.

This island, which is situated in 1°. 10'. south latitude, is about four miles in length, and one and a half in breadth. It is pretty high, and surrounded with rocky cliffs, except in one place on the east side, where a fresh water torrent falls down from the rocks. The top is flat and plain, and produces three or four sorts of small trees, unknown in *Europe*, that are overgrown with moss. But though in the beginning of the year it has pretty good grass, it has no land animals to feed upon it; the vast number of goats which used to be here formerly being all destroyed. However, there are here many boobies and men-of-war

of-war birds, and near the shore are great plenty of small turtle. The place for anchorage is on the east side, close to the shore, within two cable lengths of a sandy bay. It is said to have obtained the name of *La Plata*, from Sir Francis Drake's bringing thither the *Cacafuego*, and dividing among his men the plate found in that rich prize.

After continuing one day here, they steered to point *St. Helena*, which appears high and flat, like an island, it being surrounded with low grounds, and covered on the top with thistles. It forms a large and good bay on the north side; on the shore of which stands a wretched village, also called *St. Helena*, inhabited by *Indians*; but the ground being sandy and barren, they have neither trees nor grass, corn nor fruit, except water-melons, which are here very good. They are obliged to bring their fresh water from the river *Calanche*, which is at four leagues distance, at the bottom of the bay. They live chiefly upon fish, and are supplied with maize for algastrane, a bituminous substance, so called by the *Spaniards*, which issues out of the earth above the high-water mark, and by long boiling, becomes hard like pitch, and answers the same purposes. Some of the men being sent in the night time to take the village, landed in the morning, and took some prisoners, and a small bark which had been set on fire by the inhabitants, who alledged that they had done it by special order from the Viceroy.

The men returning back the same evening, immediately steered again to the island of *Plata*, where

where they anchored on the 26th of *September*, and instantly some of them were sent to *Manta*, a small village on the continent, seven or eight leagues from the island of *Plata*, and two or three leagues west of *Cape Lorenzo*, inhabited by *Indians*. They landed at day-break, within a mile and a half of the village; but the inhabitants being already stirring, took the alarm, and all of them abandoned the town, except two old women, who being taken prisoners, declared that the Viceroy, upon receiving the news that a great number of the enemy were got into the South-Seas, had ordered the ships to be burnt, the goats in the island of *Plata* to be destroyed, and that no more provisions should be kept there than were necessary for their present use.

The village of *Manta* is situated on an easy ascent, and though it consists only of mean and scattered buildings, affords a very agreeable prospect from the sea. It was formerly inhabited by the *Spaniards*, and has a very handsome church adorned with carved work. The soil is here dry and sandy, producing neither corn nor roots; but only a few shrubs. The inhabitants are supplied with necessaries by the ships from *Panama*, and *Lima*, this being the first place at which they touch; and between the town and the sea, there is a spring of excellent water. At the back of the village, at some distance in the country, is a very high mountain, which rises up into the clouds, in the form of a sugar loaf. Opposite the village, about a mile and a half from the shore, there is a dangerous rock, which
never

appears above water; but a mile within it is safe anchorage at six, eight, or ten fathoms.

They returned the next day to the island of *Plata*, and being undetermined what course to take, stayed there till the second of *October*, when they were joined by Capt. *Swan*, in the *Cygnets* of *London*, a rich ship which was designed to trade on that coast, and now came to anchor in the same road. But Mr. *Swan* being disappointed in his hopes of trade, his men had forced him to take on board a party of buccaneers, who had travelled over the isthmus of *Darien*, under the command of Capt. *Peter Harris*. There were now three of them together, for Capt. *Harris* had a small bark given him, and the men wished for nothing so much as to meet with Capt. *Eaton*, as they justly imagined that with such a force they might be able to undertake an expedition of some consequence. The bark was therefore dispatched in quest of him, with a letter inviting him to share the fortune of these three adventurers, but he had lately quitted those seas, and as it was imagined, steered for the *East-Indies*; a design he had long intended to put in execution. They at this time took a prize of 400 tons laden with timber, bound from *Guaiquil* to *Lima*, and from the people on board, they learned that the Viceroy of *Peru* was fitting out ten frigates against them. Though this news gave them some concern, it did not prevent their making a descent upon *Paita**, where 110 men landed early

* See an account of Commodore *Anson's* taking and burning of *Paita*, with a description of the town and country in *Anson's Voyage*, Vol. VII, page 95.

early in the morning of the 3d of *October*, four miles south of *Paita*, where they took some prisoners, who were set for a watch, and who said that the Governor of *Paita*, with 100 men, was coming to the assistance of the town; but notwithstanding this intelligence, the *English* attacked the fort, and took it with little opposition. Upon which the Governor and inhabitants quitted the town, when the *English* entered it, but found that they had carried off their money, goods, and provisions. The same evening the ships came to an anchor a mile from the shore; but though the three Captains offered to spare the town for 300 sacks of flour, 3000 pounds of sugar, 25 jars of wine, and 1000 jars of water, yet these moderate conditions were slighted, and therefore after keeping possession of it six days, they set it on fire.

On the 10th of *November* at night, they weighed from *Paita*, and taking the benefit of a land breeze, steered towards the island of *Lobos de la Mare*: and on the 14th, touched at *Lobos de la Terra*, where they landed some men the following day, and the men killed a number of boobies, penguins, and seals, which were a reasonable refreshment, they having been without tasting flesh of any sort for a long time. On the 19th they arrived at *Lobos de la Mare**, where the moskito men on board caught a great number of turtle; and having taken on board some planks which they had got out of a prize, and
formerly

* See a description of these islands in *Woodes Rogers's Voyage*, Chap. III. page 136.

formerly left there, it was resolved to attack *Guaiaquil*.

On the 29th in the morning they set sail for the bay of *Guaiaquil*, which is situated betwixt *Cape Blanco* to the south, and point *Chandy* to the north, and in the bottom of this bay, lies a small island, called *St. Clara*. As they had formerly a design against the town of *Guaiaquil*, they left their ships at *Cape Blanco*, and steered with a bark and some canoes to the island of *St. Clara*, in the bay of *Guaiaquil*, and thence proceeded in two canoes to *Point Arena*, where the next day they took some of the fishermen of *Puna*, and afterwards the town. The next ebb they took a bark laden with *Quito* cloth, coming from *Guaiaquil*, the master of which told him there were three barks full of negroes coming with the next tide. Having embarked all their men in canoes, except five left on board the bark, they rowed towards *Guaiaquil*, but their canoes being heavy laden, the day broke when they were within two leagues of the town. Upon which they concealed themselves in an adjacent creek, sending one of the canoes to the bark which was left near *Puna*, with orders not to fire till the next day: but before the canoe could reach the bark with this order, the two barks filled with negroes coming out of the harbour with the evening tide, came within sight of the *English* bark, which fired three guns at them. The firing of these guns, threw the *English* in the canoes into great consternation, who imagined that the townsmen had taken the alarm, whence some were for advancing immediately to the town, and others for returning

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returning to their ships; but as the ebb tide hindered them from going upwards, Capt. *Davis* with 50 of his men resolved to march to the place by land, but the rest imagining the enterprise impracticable, remained in the creek to see the issue. When Capt. *Davis* and his men had been gone about four hours, they were almost choaked among the mangrove woods, which grow in the marshes, and returned without being able to advance far on their way to the town. It was then resolved to row up in sight of *Guaiquil*, and if they found themselves discovered, to retire without making any attempt; therefore proceeding through the north-east channel, they arrived in the night within sight of the place, when at the discharge of a musket, they perceived the whole town filled with lights, and as there was but one seen before, this was taken almost as an infallible sign of their being discovered; but it being alledged that these lights were used by the *Spaniards* in the nights before holidays, and that the next day was a festival, some of the people upbraided Capt. *Swan* and the rest with cowardice. Upon this they landed at a place two miles from the town, but it being over-run with woods, they were unable to proceed in the dark, and therefore waited till day-light. They had an *Indian* guide, who was led by a cord by one of Capt. *Davis's* men, who seemed the most forward, but perhaps beginning to repent his rashness, cut the rope with which the guide was tied, and thus let him escape into the town, crying out after he was gone, and that somebody had cut the rope; so that after having searched in
vain

vain for the guide, it was unanimously resolved to desist.* However they landed on the opposite bank, after day-break, where there were several horned cattle, and killed a cow without receiving the least molestation from the town.

On Dec. 9, they returned to *Puna*, and in their way seized upon the two barks before-mentioned, with 100 lusty negroes on board, out of which number they chose about 60, and left the rest behind with the barks; though Mr. *Dampier* supposes, that if they had carried them all to *St. Maria*, on the isthmus of *Darien*, they might with the assistance of the natives, and the *English* and *French* privateers that would have come to them from all parts of the *West-Indies*, have not only maintained themselves there in spite of all the power of *Spain*, but have extended their conquests to the rich gold mines of *Quito*.

* *Guaiaquil* was afterwards actually taken by Captain *Wooles Rogers*, who gives a particular description of it, and of the adjacent country.—See *Wooles Rogers's Voyage round the World*. Chap. IV. page 154.





C H A P. IV.

They enter the Bay of Panama. A Description of the Sea Coast, and of the red and white Cotton and Cabbage Trees. They sail up the River St. Jago, and afterwards to the Island of Gallo, and from thence up the River Tomaco, but afterwards taking a Packet-Boat, obtain some Intelligence, which makes them resolve to wait among the Pearl Islands for the Plate Fleet, in her Passage from Lima. A Description of the King's or Pearl Islands, and of Panama.

ON the 13th of December they set sail, and in three days arrived at the island of *Plata*, meeting in their passage with the bark they had dispatched in search of Capt. *Eaton*, and having taken in fresh water on the continent, they directed their course to *Lavelia*, a town in the bay of *Panama*. The next morning they passed in sight of *Cape Passao*, a round high point divided in the middle, bare towards the sea, but covered with fruit trees to the land side. Betwixt this and *Cape St. Francisco*, they observed abundance of small points, full of trees of several kinds, which inclose so many sandy creeks. As their design was to look into some river unfrequented by the *Spaniards*, in search of canoes, they endeavoured to make the river of *St. Jago*, on account of its nearness to the island of *Gallo*, in which there is much gold, and safe anchorage for ships. This river

river which is large and navigable, divides itself about seven leagues up in the country, into two branches, which inclose an island four leagues in circumference, and runs through a very rich soil that produces all sorts of tall trees, usually found in this climate, especially red and white cotton, and cabbage trees of the largest kind.

The white cotton tree is much taller than the oak, and the trunk strait without any branches, till near the top, where they are very strong. The bark is extremely smooth, and the leaves which are of the size of those of a plum-tree, are of a dark green, oval, smooth, and jagged at the ends. These fall off in *April*, but in a week's time are supplied by fresh ones; and it is remarkable that the trunks are not always biggest near the roots. These trees produce silk-cotton, which falls to the ground in *November* and *December*, but is not so substantial as that of the cotton shrub, but rather like the down of thistles, whence the people in the *West-Indies* do not think it worth gathering, though in the *East-Indies* it is used for stuffing pillows. The red cotton tree is somewhat less, but in other respects resembles the former, only it produces no cotton, and its wood is hard, though both are somewhat spongy. They are found in fat grounds, not only on the coast of the South-Sea, but in the *East* and *West-Indies*.

The cabbage tree is the tallest in these woods, some being 120 feet high. It has branches nowhere but near the top, where they sprout out to the length of 12 or 14 feet; they are of the thickness of a man's arm, and are covered with

long slender leaves, in such regular order, that at a distance they appear only as one leaf. In the midst of the highest branches, shoots forth the cabbage, which is a foot in length, of the thickness of a man's leg, as white as milk, and is very sweet and wholesome. As this tree dies after its head is gone, they cut it down before they gather the fruit. Betwixt the cabbage and the large branches, sprout forth many small twigs, two feet long, and very close together; at the extremities of which grow hard round berries of the size of a cherry, which once a year fall from the tree, and are excellent food for the hogs. The trunk of the tree is from top to bottom full of round rings, about half a foot asunder, the bark is thin and brittle, the wood hard and black, with a white pith in the middle.

As the coast and country of *Lima* has continual dry weather, so this part of *Peru* is seldom without rain, which, and the thickness of the woods, have in all probability, prevented the *Spaniards* making any considerable discoveries on this coast, besides they may have been intimidated by the bravery of the inhabitants, who entertain a mortal hatred against the *Spaniards*; and whoever attempts to row up the river's mouth, lies exposed to their ambuscades on each side, and they are such marksmen with their arrows, that they seldom miss their aim. The chief food of these people is maize and plain-tains.

However, Mr. *Dampier*, with some others, in four canoes, ventured to row six leagues up the river, where they discovered two small huts
thatched

thatched with palmetto trees, where they found only some fowls, a few plaintains, and a hog seemingly of *European* breed, which they dressed and fed upon very heartily; for the *Indians* seeing them approach, got into their canoes, with their wives, children and goods, and paddled away against the stream much faster than the *English* could row, on account of their keeping near the banks. On the opposite side, they saw many other huts at the distance of a league, but the current being very rapid, they did not care to venture any farther up. They therefore returned the next morning to the river's mouth, in order to sail to the island of *Gallo*, where their ships were stationed.

Gallo is a small uninhabited island, seated in a spacious bay three leagues from the river *Tomaco*, and four leagues and a half from an *Indian* village of the same name. It is indifferently high, well stored with timber trees, and at the north-east end is a good sandy bay, near which is a fine spring of fresh water. The river *Tomaco*, which is supposed to arise among the rich mountains of *Quito*, has its banks well peopled by the *Indians* and some *Spaniards*, who traffic with them for gold, but is so shallow at the entrance that only barks can enter it. This river is five leagues from that of *St. Jago*, and leaving the latter they sailed thither. In their way they saw an *Indian* house, and seized the whole family, rowed forward, and came at twelve at night to *Tomaco*, where they seized upon all the inhabitants, among whom was *Don Diego de Pinas*, a *Spanish* knight, who came thither to lade timber, but they

found nothing in the ship that brought him but 13 jars of wine, which they took out, and then set the vessel adrift. The same day three *Indians* came on board in a canoe, who were strait and well limbed, but of a low stature, with black hair, long visages, and of a dark complexion, with small eyes and noses.

On the 21st of *December*, several of the men who had been seven or eight leagues up the river, returned with their canoes, and brought with them several ounces of gold, they had found in a *Spanish* house whence the people had fled.

On the 1st of *January* 1685, when they were going in their canoes from *Tomaco* towards *Gallo*, they took a *Spanish* packet-boat, sent with dispatches from *Panama* to *Lima*, by which they learned that the *Armada*, being arrived from *Spain* at *Porto Bello*, waited for the *Plate* fleet from *Lima*, which soon made them alter their resolution of going to *Lavelia*, instead of which it was resolved to rendezvous among the King's or Pearl islands, by which all the ships bound to *Panama* from the coast of *Lima* must necessarily pass. Accordingly they sailed on the 7th of *January*, and the next day took a ship of 90 tons laden with flour, and continuing their voyage with a gentle gale from the south, anchored on the 9th on the west side of *Gorgona**.

On the 13th they pursued their voyage to the King's islands, and on the 25th this small squadron, consisting of two stout ships, a fireship, the prize of 90 tons, and two tenders, came into a deep

* See a description of this island in *Woodes Rogers's Voyage*, Chap. V. page 171.

deep well inclosed channel, at the north-end of *St. Paul's* island, which is a convenient place for careening.

The *King's* or *Pearl* islands are pretty numerous, and are low and woody. They are seven leagues from the nearest part of the continent, and twelve from *Panama*. But though they have obtained the name of Pearl islands, our Author could never see one pearl oyster near them. The northermost of these is called *Pachea* or *Pacheque*, which is a small island 11 or 12 leagues from *Panama*, and *St. Paul's* lies most to the south. But the rest, though bigger, have no particular names. Some of them are planted with rice, bananas and plantains, by the negroes who belong to the inhabitants of *Panama*. Though these islands lie close together, they have channels between them fit for boats, and between them and the continent is a channel of a moderate depth, seven or eight leagues broad.

Having cleaned their barks at *St. Paul's* island they sent them to cruize towards *Panama*, and four days after they returned with a prize laden with maize, *Indian* corn, a sort of beef and fowls. This prize came from *Lavelia*, a large town seated on the bank of a river on the north side of the bay of *Panama*. In the harbour where they careened, they found abundance of oysters, muscles, limpets and clams, which last are shell-fish that stick so close to the rocks, that there is no other way of getting them out, than by opening them where they grow. They also met with some pigeons and turtle doves,

Having

Having careened the ships, and taken in a fresh supply of wood and water, they sailed from among the islands on the 18th of *February*, and anchored in a great channel between them and the continent. The next day they cruized in the channel towards *Panama*, about which the shore appears very beautiful, by its being interspersed with small woods and hills. Besides, about a league from the continent, several small islands appear in view, partly covered with trees; and on the other side of the channel, the King's islands afford a delightful prospect.

On the 18th, they anchored directly opposite to *Old Panama*, once a famous city, but the greatest part of it being laid in ashes by Sir *Henry Morgan*, it was never rebuilt. About four leagues from the ruins of this place, stands *New Panama*, a very handsome city, in a spacious bay of the same name, into which run several long navigable rivers, some of which are not without gold. It has a view of many pleasant islands, and the country about it affords a delightful prospect at sea, from the variety of the adjacent hills, vallies, groves and plains. The houses are for the most part of brick, and pretty lofty, especially the churches, the monasteries, the president's house, and other public structures, which *Mr. Dampier* says, make the best shew of any buildings he ever saw in those parts. It is encompassed with a high stone wall, on which are mounted a considerable number of guns, that were formerly planted on the land side, but now they are also planted towards the sea. This city carries on a great trade, as being the staple
for

for all goods, to and from every part of *Peru* and *Chili*. Besides every three years when the *Spanish* galleons go to *Porto Bello*, the Plate fleet arrives with the King's plate, and that which belongs to the merchants at *Panama*, whence it is carried on mules by land to *Porto Bello*.

Panama is seated in a healthy air, it having the benefit of the sea wind from ten or eleven in the morning, 'till eight or nine o'clock at night; and the land wind from nine, 'till the morning. Besides, *Panama* is seldom troubled with fogs, nor is the wet season, which holds from *May* 'till *November*, so excessive at *Panama* as on the other side of the Bay, though it is severe enough in the months of *June*, *July* and *August*, at which time the merchants of *Peru*, who are used to an air that is constantly serene, and without rain or fogs, cut off their hair to preserve them from fevers.





CHAP V.

A Description of the island of Tobago, and of the Mammee Trees. They narrowly escape being destroyed by a pretended Merchant Ship. Are joined by other Buccaneers, and sail to Porto Pinas. The Island of Chepelio described, with an Account of the Sayadillo Tree, the Avogato Pear, the Mammee Sapota and Star Apple. The River and Town of Cheapo described, and an unsuccessful Attempt made against the Spanish Fleet.

ON the 20th of March, they anchored within a league of the three *Perico* islands, which are small and rocky, and the next day took another prize, laden with beef, hogs, fowls, and salt from *Lavelia*.

On the 24th they stood over to the island of *Tobago*, in the same bay, six leagues south of *Panama*, a small rocky and steep island, three miles in length, and two in breadth, except on the north side, where it has an easy ascent, and as the soil is good up to the middle of the mountains, it produces abundance of fruit, as plantains and bananas; and near the sea side, cocoa and mammee trees. These last are large and strait, they being 60 or 70 feet high, without knots or even boughs, but at the top some small branches sprout out thick and close together. The fruit, which is round, and of the size of a large quince, is covered with a rind, that is at

first

first grey, and before it is ripe is brittle; but when at maturity grows yellow, peels with ease, and changes to the colour of a carrot. The ripe fruit smells and tastes well, and has two rough flat stones in the middle, of the size of a large almond.

The south-west side of *Tobago* is covered with trees and fire wood, and on the north side, a clear spring of fresh water falls from the mountains into the sea, near which formerly stood a pretty town with a handsome church; but the greatest part of it has been destroyed by the *Buccaneers*; and farther towards the west lies a small town, called *Tobagilla*.

While they were at anchor before this last town, they were in great danger of being destroyed by a pretended merchant of *Panama*, who under the colour of trading privately with them, instead of bringing in the night his bark laden with merchandize, advanced pretty near them in a fire-ship, when some of the men more suspicious than the rest, bid her come to an anchor; but she not doing so, they fired at her, which so terrified the men, that immediately setting her on fire, they jumped into their canoes, and the *English* were obliged to cut their cables to escape the danger. At the same time Capt. *Swan*, who lay at the distance of a mile at anchor, saw a small float, with only one man upon it driving towards his ship, but it soon after disappeared. This he imagined to be some materials made up with combustible matter, in order to be fastened to his rudder, as it happened to Capt. *Sharpe* near *Coquimbo*; but it is supposed the fellow thinking

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thinking himself discovered, had not the courage to prosecute his enterprize. However Captain *Swan* also thought fit to cut his cables, and to keep under sail all night. The above engines are said to have been contrived by Mr. *Bond*, who formerly deserted from them to the *Spaniards*, without whose assistance they could not have fitted out the fire-ship; it being almost impossible to conceive the ignorance of the *Spaniards* in the South-Seas, especially in maritime affairs.

On the 28th in the morning, while they were busy in recovering their anchors, they discovered a whole fleet of canoes, full of men, pass between *Tobagilla* and the other island, who proved to be *English* and *French* privateers that had lately crossed from the north sea over the isthmus of *Darien*. These were 280 in all, 200 of whom were *French*, and 80 *English*, which last were taken on board Capt. *Davis*, and the rest put into the prize they had taken, loaden with flour, under the command of a *Frenchman* called Capt. *Gronet*, who in return offered Capt. *Davis* and Capt. *Swan*, each a commission* from the Governor of *Petit Guayas*. That Governor having granted them blank commissions, Capt. *Davis* accepted one of them; but as Capt. *Swan* had

* About this time it was very common for this *French* Governor to supply with commissions, not only the *Buccanniers*; but also to give them blank ones for any others, with whom they might chance to join company. But though they were in reality no more than licences, to hunt, fowl, and fish on the island of *Hispaniola*, yet under their sanction the latter committed great ravages in *America*.

had received one from the Duke of York; he refused it.

Thus reinforced; they sailed towards the gulph of *St. Michael*, in quest of Capt. *Townley*, who with 180 men was said to be crossing the isthmus, and the next day they came up with them among the *Pearl* islands; for he had taken two barks, one laden with flour and the other with sugar, with some jars of wine and brandy, part of which he readily distributed among the men belonging to Capt. *Swan* and Capt. *Davis*, because he wanted the jars in order to fill them with water.

As it was the latter end of the dry season, and all the water on shore dried up, they now sailed to the point of *Garrachina*, where the natives brought them some refreshments; but meeting with no fresh water there, they set sail for *Porto Pinas*, which obtains its name from the vast number of pines that grow there, it being pretty woody; hence it affords an agreeable prospect, the country rising from the sea side, by a gentle ascent to a considerable height. Two small rocks at the entrance of the harbour render the passage into it narrow, and it is besides exposed to the south-west wind, on which account they did not enter the harbour, and were unable to land, from the high sea near the shore. They therefore steered for *Tobago*, and in their way took a vessel laden with cocoas from *Guaiacuil*, and some time after, a canoe with four *Indians* and a mulatto, who having been in the fire-ship that was sent to burn Capt. *Davis's* vessel, was immediately hanged; as if all stratagems used between enemies at war were not allowable.

VOL. VI.

E

While

While they were employed in filling of water, and cutting of wood for fuel, at the island of *Perico*, where they had cast anchor on the 3d of *April*, they sent four canoes to the continent to get some sugar in the adjacent sugar works, to make their cocoa up into chocolate, and particularly to get some coppers, which were wanted for boiling provisions, on account of their number being so greatly increased, and these returned with three coppers.

In the mean while Capt. *Davis* sent his bark to the island of *Otoque*, in the bay of *Panama*, which was inhabited only by negro slaves, who bred up a few hogs and fowls; and here the *English* met with a messenger sent to *Panama*, with an account that the *Lima* fleet was sailed. But though most of the letters were thrown into the sea, yet from the rest they understood that the fleet was coming under a convoy composed of all the ships of strength they had been able to assemble from *Peru*. Being informed that the King's ships always proceeded that way, they sailed back on the 10th to the King's or Pearl islands. and the next day anchored at the place where they had before careened, and where they met Capt. *Harris*, who had brought a fresh supply of men, from the river *St. Maria*.

On the 19th, 250 men were sent in canoes to the river *Cheapo*, to surprize the town of that name; the next day all the rest followed, and on the 22d, they arrived at *Chepelio*, a pleasant island in the bay of *Panama*, seven leagues from the city of that name, and one from the continent. This island lies directly opposite to the

river

river *Cheapo*. It is low on the north side, but rises by an easy ascent to the south. The soil is very good, and in the low grounds produces plenty of delicious fruit, as sapadilloes, avogato pears, mammee sapotas, star apples and plantains; and on the north side is a good anchoring place, where there is a fine spring of fresh water near the shore.

The sapadillo tree is very like a pear tree, and the fruit resembles a bergamot pear, only it is something longer. When first gathered it is hard, and the juice clammy; but on its being laid by a few days, it becomes soft and full of a thin juice. It has two or three black kernels, which resemble the seed of a pompion.

The avogato pear-tree grows as high, or rather higher, than our pear-trees in *England*, and has a black smooth bark, and large oval leaves; the fruit is as big as a large lemon, and is at first green; but when ripe turns yellow. The pulp is also of a yellowish colour, and as soft as butter. When they have been gathered three or four days, the rind comes off with ease. As this fruit is insipid, it is commonly eaten with lime juice and sugar, or with a roasted plantain and salt. It has a stone as big as a horse plumb. However this fruit being looked upon by the *Spaniards* as a great provocative, they have planted it in most places of the north sea, where they inhabit.

The mammee sapota tree, has neither so tall nor so thick a trunk as the mammee of *Tobago*, nor is the fruit either so round or so large. The rind is smooth, and the pulp quite red, with a rough, flat, or longish stone. This is indeed a

pleasant and wholesome fruit. There are some wild mammee trees, which grow tall and strait, and are therefore used for masts, but the fruit is not esteemed.

The star apple somewhat resembles our quince tree, but is much larger, and bears more abundance of broad oval leaves, that almost conceal the fruit, which is of the size of a large apple, and is esteemed very good; but Mr. *Dampier* acknowledges that he never tasted it.

The river of *Cheapo* rises in the mountains on the north, and is afterwards inclosed between them and the mountains on the south, it then turns to the west, and making a kind of semicircle, runs gently into the sea seven leagues from *Panama*. But though it is very deep, and a quarter of a mile broad, yet its entrance is so choaked up with sand, that it is only navigable by barks. About six leagues from the sea side stands the city of *Cheapo*. On the left bank of the river is a champain country, which affords a very pleasant view of several adjacent hills covered with woods, though the greatest part is good pasture ground. But on the south side of the river a tract of wood land extends for many leagues.

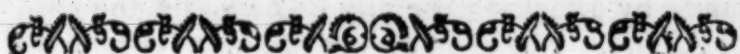
The 250 men who were sent to this place returned on the 24th, after their having taken the town without the least opposition; but found nothing in it worth mentioning. On the 25th, being joined by Capt. *Harris*, they sailed for *Tobago*, and finding themselves now 1000 strong, it was consulted whether they should make an attempt upon *Panama*. But all thoughts of that
expe-

expedition was laid aside, upon their being informed by the prisoners that the inhabitants had received a considerable reinforcement from *Porto Bello*.

On the 4th of *May*, they sailed again for the *King's Islands*, and having on the 25th, taken three seamen at *Panama*, were informed that a strict order issued there, not to fetch any plantains from the adjacent islands, had occasioned a great scarcity, and that they daily expected the arrival of the fleet from *Lima*.

On the 28th of *May*, the fleet lay at anchor between two or three small islands on the south-side of *Pachaque*, and consisted of ten sail, of which only two were men of war. Capt. *Davis's* ship carrying 39 guns and 156 men, and Capt. *Swan's* 16 guns and 140 men, the rest being provided only with small arms, amounted to 960: They had also one fire-ship. About eleven o'clock they discovered the *Spanish* fleet at three leagues distance; and about three in the afternoon they sailed, bearing down right before the wind upon the *Spaniards*, who kept close on a wind to come up with them; but night approaching, they exchanged only a few shot. As soon as it began to grow dark, the *Spanish* Admiral put out a light at his top as a signal for the fleet to come to an anchor; in half an hour after it was taken down, but soon appeared as before; which the *English* supposing to be in the Admiral's top, kept under sail; but the *Spaniards* having put this second light on the top-mast head of one of their barks, had sent her to the leeward, so that in the morning, the *English* fleet

found that the enemy had got the weather gage of them, and were coming up with full sail, which obliged them to make a running fight of it all day, almost round the bay of *Panama*. Mr. *Townly* being hard pressed by the *Spaniards*, was forced to make a bold run between *Pacheque* and the three adjacent small islands. Captain *Harris* was forced to weigh from the rest during the fight, and Capt. *Gronet* in the flour prize of 90 tons burthen, with 308 men, was a mile to the north of his associates when the enemy appeared, and tacking over to the main, kept himself out of the way while there was the least glimmering of danger, for which conduct some of the ships the following day were for displacing him; but after much dispute it was agreed to dismiss him and his men, most of whom were *French*, and to suffer them to keep the ship that had been given them, with a charge to quit company immediately. Thus their long projected design vanished into smoke; but tho' the *Spanish* fleet, according to the report of some prisoners afterwards taken, consisted of 14 sail, besides periaguas or boats of twelve or fourteen oars each, among which are 18 ships of good force, two fire-ships, and about 3000 men on board the whole fleet, yet the *English* had but one man killed.



CHAP. VI.

They sail to the Island of Quibo, and proceeding from thence, take, and afterwards burn the City of Leon, whence they proceed to the Island of Rio Leja, which they also take. A Description of the Guava Fruit and Prickly Pear. Capt. Davis and Swan part Company, and Mr. Dampier enters with the latter. Some Account of the City and Volcano of Guatimala. Proceeding farther to the West, they enter the Port of Gualulco, which is described. The sick Men land. A Description of the Vinello Shrub.

ON the first of June, the fleet sailed for the island of *Quibo* or *Cobaya*, in quest of Capt. *Harris*, and proceeding to the northward, saw many rivers and creeks, which are not near so large as on the south-side of the bay of *Panama*. The coast is partly hilly and partly low grounds, with very thick woods, but in the heart of the country, there are fertile plains for feeding of cattle. Some of the rivers on this side afford gold, but not in such quantities as those on the other side; but there is scarce any settlement along this coast, except upon the rivers that lead to *Lavelia* and *Nata*.

On their arrival at *Quibo*, they found Capt. *Harris* there before them, when it was resolved that as they had been unsuccessful in their late attempt, they should now try their fortune by
land,

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land, by attacking the city of *Leon*, on the coast of *Mexico*. But as it lay a good way within the land, it was agreed to make canoes on the island of *Quibo**, where they were at anchor, a sufficient quantity of timber fit for that purpose being on the spot.

While these preparations were making, 150 men were sent to *Puebla Nova*, a town at a small distance from the continent. They took it without much difficulty, but met with nothing there except an empty bark. Having finished all the canoes in a month's time, they set out for *Rio Leja*, which is the port for the city of *Leon*; and on the 9th of *August*, quitting their ships, and embarking on board their canoes, of which they had 31, they were in great danger of being swallowed up by the waves, which ran mountains high, attended with thunder and lightning; but the storm abated: yet another tornado had like to have sent them all to the bottom: However this also did not last long, and they entered the south side of the harbour in the night, but did not proceed farther till break of day, when they rowed deeper into the creek, which is very narrow, and the land on both sides marshy near the banks, and so full of mangrove trees that there is no passing thro' them. Beyond these was a small intrenchment, which they took by surprize, and having landed 470 men, left the rest, of which number Mr. *Dampier* was one, to guard the canoes.

They

* See a description of *Quibo* in *Anson's Voyage*, Vol. VII. page 113.

They began their march at eight o'clock in the morning, Capt. *Townley* leading the van, which consisted of 100 of the briskest men, Capt. *Swan* followed him with 100 more, next came Capt. *Davis* with 170, and Capt. *Knight* brought up the rear. Capt. *Townley* being advanced two miles before the rest, was attacked, and having forced 70 horse to retire at the distance of four miles from the city, marched forwards, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, entered it without opposition, though he was soon after opposed by 200 *Spanish* horse and 500 foot, first in a broad street, and afterwards in the great market place; but the foot seeing the horse retire, followed their example, leaving the town to the mercy of the *English*.

Capt. *Swan* did not enter the town 'till four o'clock, Capt. *Davis* came thither about five, and *Knight* came nor with the remainder 'till six; but several of the men were left behind on account of their growing tired upon the road, among whom was an old grey-headed fellow, named *Swan*, who was 84 years of age, and had served in *Ireland* under *Cromwell*, and he bravely refusing to take quarter, the *Spaniards* shot him dead. They however took some others, among whom was Mr. *Smith*. who having lived a considerable time in the *Canaries*, spoke *Spanish* fluently, and being carried before the Governor, was examined as to the strength of the invaders, whom he represented to be 1500 men, 1000 in the town, and 500 in the canoes; which had such an effect upon his Excellency, that notwithstanding his being at the head of upwards
of

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of 1000 men, he did not chuse to molest them. But the next day sent a flag of truce, to propose a ransom for the town. But the *English* demanding 30,000 pieces of eight and provisions for 1000 men for four months, he refused to give it, and they accordingly set fire to the city, on the 14th of *August*, and marched towards their canoes the next morning. However Mr. *Smith* was exchanged for a gentlewoman, and a *Spanish* gentleman was released upon his promise of delivering 150 oxen for his ransom at *Rio Leja*, the place they intended to attack next.

The city of *Leon* stands 20 miles within the country, in a sandy plain, near a burning mountain, called the Volcano of *Leon*. The houses are large and built with stone, with gardens about them, but are low and covered with tiles. It has three churches and a cathedral. The above sandy plain is surrounded with savannas which afford a free passage for the breezes on all sides, and render the town both pleasant and healthful. But no great commerce is carried on there, the inhabitants chiefly subsisting on their cattle and sugar-works, of which there are several between the landing place and the city; about the midway between both, there is a fine fordable river, and nearer the city an *Indian* town. The city is also said to have a good manufactory of hemp.

On the 16th of *August*, in the afternoon, they arrived in their canoes in the harbour of *Rio Leja*, where their ships were by that time come to an anchor. The creek that leads from *Rio Leja* is broad at its entrance, but afterwards closes
and

and becomes a narrow deep channel, lined on both sides with many cocoa trees. The *Spaniards* had here cast up an intrenchment, which fronted the entrance of the creek, and was defended by 120 men, and farther down they had a boom of trees laid a-cross the creek; so that had they not wanted courage to keep their post, they might have kept off 1000 men. But the *English* had no sooner fired two of their guns, than they quitted it, and left them at liberty to cut the boom, which when the *English* had done, they immediately landed and marched to *Rio Leja*, a fine town seated in a plain, a mile up a small river. It has three churches and an hospital with a handsome garden, they took it without opposition, but found nothing considerable except 500 packs of flour, and some pitch, tar, and cordage. They also received the 150 oxen promised by the gentleman they released at *Leon*, which together with some other cattle, and the sugar found in the country was very acceptable. The adjacent country has indeed many sugar works, and inclosures for cattle, and considerable quantities of pitch, tar, and cordage are made by the country people. *Rio Leja* is however seated in an unwholesome air near some fens and marshes, which send forth a noisome scent. In its neighbourhood grow, melons, pine-apples, guavas and prickly pears.

The shrub which bears the guava fruit, has long and slender boughs, that have a white and smooth bark, and leaves resembling the hazel. The fruit which is like a pear has a thin rind and many hard seeds, and when ripe is yellow,
and

soft and well tasted. It may be eaten while green, which is the case with very few of the fruits either in the *East* or *West-Indies*, and after it is ripe, it may be baked like pears, or coddled like apples. There are however different sorts distinguished by their taste, shape, and colour, some being red, and others yellow in the inside, Before it is ripe it is an astringent, but afterwards loosening.

The prickly pear, which is also common in many places in the *West-Indies*, grows upon a shrub five feet high, and thrives best in saltish sandy grounds near the sea shore. Each branch of this shrub has two or three round leaves of the breadth of a man's hand, not unlike honsel-leek, but edged with prickles of an inch long. At the extremity of the leaf grows the fruit, which is of the bigness of a large plum, small towards the leaf, and thick at the other end, where it opens like a medlar. The fruit has also small prickles, and is at first green, but by degrees turns red. The pulp is of the same consistence as a thick syrup, with small black seeds; it is cooling, and of a pleasant taste. Our author says, that he has often observed, that on eating 20 or more of them at a time, they will tinge the urine as red as blood, but without any ill consequence.

On the 25th, Capt. *Davis* and Capt. *Swan* parted, the first in order to return to the coast of *Peru*, and the other intending to proceed farther to the west. Upon which Mr. *Dampier*, desiring to satisfy his curiosity, by obtaining a more perfect knowledge of the northern parts of
Mexico,

Mexico, left Capt. *Davis*, and went on board Mr. *Swan*, who was joined by Capt. *Townley* with his two barks, while Capt. *Harris* and Mr. *Knight* followed the former.

By this time Mr. *Swan's* men began to be much afflicted with fevers, which were attributed to the remains of a contagious distemper, that had lately raged at *Rio Leja*, Capt. *Davis's* men having undergone the same fate. On the 3d of *September*, they sailed again, steered to the west, and met with violent tornados, thunder and lightening, which kept them out at sea, so that they saw no land 'till the 14th, when they came in sight of the Volcano of *Guatemala*; it appears with a double peak like two sugar loaves; between which the fire and smoke is said to break out before bad weather.

The city of *Guatemala* is situated near the foot of this high mountain, eight leagues from the south sea, and 40 or 50 from the gulph of *Matique* in the bay of *Honduras* in the north seas. It is reputed a rich city, the country about it abounding in several commodities, which are exported thence into *Europe*, especially the four noted dyes, indigo, otta or anatta, sylvester and cochineal.

The land near the Volcano of *Guatemala* is low by the sea side, but rises in a gradual ascent from thence to the distance of about ten leagues from the shore. They observed floating in the sea great quantities of drift wood and pumice stones, which last were thrown out by the mountain, and by the rains washed into the sea.

On the 24th, being in $14^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, Capt. *Townly* went on shore with nine canoes, and 106 men, in hopes of finding the town of *Teguantapeque*, which was well known to be situated somewhere thereabouts, in order to get some refreshment for the sick men, both he and Capt. *Swan* having at least one half of their crews in a very weak condition; but he was obliged to return to his canoes, without being able to find it. The ships now coasted along to the west, in sight of a tract of high land, that begins at the east, and after having run for ten leagues within the land to the west, sinks by an easy descent. On that side next the sea they saw rich pastures mixed with pleasant groves, but the surf which beat upon the shore not suffering the men to land with their canoes, they were forced to continue coasting for eight or nine leagues, 'till Capt. *Townly* seeing no prospect of landing, returned on board with his men, on the 2d of *October*. But being soon after resolved to try his fortune again, he ran his canoes ashore in a sandy bay, where he landed, but lost one man, and had most of his powder spoilt by the water. They were however no sooner on shore, than they found the country full of torrents and unfordable rivers: This obliged them to think of returning to their canoes, which while they were attempting, they were attacked by 200 *Sponiards* and *Indians*, whom they soon repulsed and put to flight.

Capt. *Townly* having again rejoined Capt. *Swan*, they still continued sailing to the westward, but could discover neither creek nor bay

for 20 leagues farther, when they came to the island of *Tangola*, where there is safe anchorage with plenty of wood and water, and from thence they coasted along till they came to *Guatulco*, one of the best ports in the kingdom of *Mexico*. On the east side of the entrance of the harbour, about the distance of a mile, is a small island near the shore, and on the west side of that entrance is a large hollow rock open at the top, from which a column of water forces its passage in the manner of a fountain, and rising to a great height even in the calmest weather, affords a good mark to seamen, bound for this port. At the bottom of this harbour, which is three miles deep, and one mile broad, there is a fine brook of fresh water, near which formerly stood a town that was sack'd by Sir *Francis Drake*, but there are no signs of it now remaining, except the ruins of an old chapel, standing in the midst of a grove. The land is here covered with a variety of trees, which, rising in regular ridges, form a very agreeable prospect.

Capt. *Swan* being ill, went on shore here with all the sick, and a surgeon to attend them, while Capt. *Townley* marched at the head of a considerable number of men to the east-ward in search of houses and inhabitants, and about a league from *Guatulco*, came up with a river called *Capulita*, which is very deep, and has a swift current; some of his men swimming a-cross the stream, seized two *Indians*, whom they supposed to be stationed there as centinels, to watch their proceedings, though they were entire strangers to the *Spanish* tongue. One of these they

they carried on board a ship. and made use of the other to guide them to an *Indian* settlement, but they found nothing there, besides some vinelloes drying in the sun.

The vinello is a perfume sold at a pretty high price in many parts of the *West-Indies*, and being infused into chocolate, gives it a delicate flavour. It grows on a small kind of vine that creeps up about the trees, and at first bears a yellow flower that produces a pod about four or five inches long, which is at first green, but when ripe becomes yellow and has black seeds. After they are gathered they are laid in the sun, which makes them soft and of a chesnut colour. The *Spaniards* who purchase the vinelloes very cheap of the *Indians*, soak them afterwards in oil.





C H A P. VII.

They sail towards Port Angelo. Several of the Men fall into an Ambuscade: They attempt to seize a large Ship in the harbour of Acapulco; but without Success: Land near the Rock of Alcatraz, and seize a number of Mules loaded with Flour, Chocolate and Cheese. Landing again, they put a large body of the Spaniards to flight, and after cruising for some Time for the Manila Ship, which escapes them, Captain Swan and Capt. Townley part Company.

ON the 10th of October, they sent four canoes before, to the west-ward, in hopes of taking some prisoners, who were acquainted with the situation of the country, and these were ordered to wait at *Port Angelo*. The ships at *Guatulco*, had taken in a supply of wood and water, as well of plenty of a small kind of turtle, by which the men were greatly refreshed, they having had no fresh provisions for a considerable time. On the 22d, two of the canoes being separated from the rest, returned on board after attempting to land at a place where they saw many cattle feeding upon a Savanna, but the sea running high they were overset, and one man drowned, four guns lost, and the rest of their arms spoiled with the water. However the next day 100 men landed at *Port Angelo*, and got plenty of salt, hogs, cocks, hens and

maize, in a house near the plain, but could carry little on board, on account of the distance of the place from the sea side.

On the 28th, they continued their voyage, and at night met with the two other canoes, who had been as far as the port of *Acapulco*, and in their return took in a supply of fresh water, in spite of 150 *Spaniards*, who would have opposed them; after which they stood in a salt water bay, on the banks whereof they found a considerable quantity of dried fish, which they brought on board. The entrance of this bay is closely hemmed in with rocks on both sides, so that the passage betwixt them is not above a pistol-shot over, though the bay is of considerable compass. As the ships were just off the bay, twelve men were sent in a canoe for more fish; but the *Spaniards* being already alarmed, posted themselves behind the rocks, and fired such a volley of shot upon the canoes at their entering the bay, that they wounded five of the men. They however rowed forward out of gun-shot, where they staid two days and three nights, not daring to return the same way they came; but at last Capt. *Townley*, who lay near the shore, hearing the firing of guns, manned one of his canoes, and driving the *Spaniards* from the rocks, opened them a free passage, and they returned on board on the 21st.

On the 2d of *November*, they continued their course westward, till they came to a large river two leagues to the west of the rock of *Alcatraz*, on the banks of which the *Spaniards* had cast up an entrenchment, defended by 200 soldiers. The

English

English however landed, and with little opposition forced them to fly. They found there a considerable quantity of salt, used in salting the fish taken in the bay. They now marched three leagues into the country, and having taken a mulatto prisoner, he informed them that a stout ship was lately come to *Lima* from *Acapulco*; when Capt. *Townly* standing in need of a better ship than his own, proposed cutting her out of the harbour, and in spite of Capt. *Swan's* remonstrances on the difficulty of the enterprize, and the necessity they were under of stocking themselves with maize, and other provisions, which were to be had in great plenty where they now were, he carried his point, and the canoes were manned for the expedition; but they narrowly escaped being lost in a tornado, and the men were obliged to wait a whole day in *Port Marquis*, a league to the eastward of *Acapulco*, where they dried their cloaths and arms, and the following night rowed softly into *Acapulco* harbour; but found the ship so well guarded, that quitting their enterprize, they retired greatly disappointed.

They some time after landed to the north-west of the hill of *Petaplan*, and 170 men marching fourteen miles into the country, came to a mean poor *Indian* village, which was deserted by the inhabitants, who carried off their effects, so that they found only a mulatto woman and her four small children, all of whom they brought off; but being carried on board, she declared that some mules laden with flour, and other goods designed for *Acapulco*, had stopped on the road

to

to the west of that village; upon which they sailed to the harbour of *Chequetan*, and landing 95 men, with the mulatto woman for their guide, she conducted them through a pathless wood, by the side of a river into a plain, near which they found 60 mules at a farm house laden with flour, cheese, chocolate, earthen-ware, and some cows which they killed, all which they carried off, except the earthen-ware; and soon after Capt. *Swan* went on shore, and killed eighteen cows without the least opposition.

Having thus stocked themselves with as much provisions as they could conveniently stow on board their different vessels, they dismissed the woman and her children with a present of some old cloaths and other trifles, for which she seemed very thankful: But Capt. *Swan* in spite of her tears and intreaties, detained one of her boys, who was of about eight years of age, had a sprightly genius, and afterwards proved a very good and useful boy, and the Captain behaved to him like a kind master.

On the 21st of *November*, they continued their course to the westward, in hopes of discovering a town in about $18^{\circ}. 8'$ north latitude; but they could find no traces of it, nor of the city of *Colima*, which was reported to be very rich: And though they rowed 20 leagues along the shore, they could not meet with any place where they were able to land, or perceive the least sign of inhabitants. At last they spied a horseman, and having with difficulty made the shore, in hopes of taking him prisoner, they pursued him, but
soon



*The English unload the Spanish-
Mules.*

7 AP 53

soon lost him in the woods ; upon which, they returned on board on the 28th.

The next day, the two Captains once more took to their canoes with 200 men, in order to go in search of a town called *Salagua* ; and as they were rowing along the shore, saw two horsemen on the beach, one of whom by way of derision, drank to them out of a pocket bottle ; in return for which civility they shot his horse ; whereupon his companion fled, and two of the men stripping themselves, swam on shore, in order to secure him ; but being unarmed, they could not succeed in their attempt, he keeping them at bay with a long knife.

On the 30th, the canoes returned on board, the sea every where running so high, that the men could not find any safe landing. However on the first of *December*, they came in sight of the port of *Salagua*, which is parted by a rocky point about the middle, that gives it the appearance of two harbours. On the nearer approach, they saw a large thatched house, which appeared to be new, with a considerable body of *Spaniards*, both horse and foot, making a military parade, with their drums beating, and colours flying. The next morning 200 of the stoutest of the *English* landed ; but the *Spanish* foot did not stand one charge ; and the horse soon followed them, when two of the *English*, having knocked down their riders, mounted and pursued the fugitives so far, that they were surrounded, unhorsed, and received several wounds, and would have been certainly killed, if some of the swiftest of their companions had not come
up

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up timely to their relief. Here they found a broad stony road leading into the country, which was interspersed with thick woods. This road, they were informed by two mulattos whom they made prisoners, led to the city of *Oarrab*, which was four long days journey from the sea, and that the body of troops they had put to flight was sent from that city to secure the *Manilla* ship, which was to set some passengers on shore at this place.

This induced them to sail again to the westward, towards Cape *Corientes*, in hopes of meeting with the above galleon; and on the 11th, coming in sight of that Cape, they took their stations in such a manner as they imagined would prevent their missing her; however wanting provisions, 50 or 60 men were sent in a bark to procure some to the west of the Cape; but returned without being able to get round it. However they left four canoes behind, manned with 46 men, who intended to row to the west.

On the 18th, the ships sailed to the isles of *Chamety*, 18 leagues to the east of Cape *Corientes*. These are five small low and woody islands, surrounded with rocks that lie in the form of an half moon, within a mile of the continent, between which, and these islands, there is safe anchorage. They are inhabited by fishermen, who are servants to some of the inhabitants of the city of *Purification*, which is a considerable city 14 leagues up the country.

On the 24th, the four canoes which had been left by Capt. *Townley's* bark, returned to the ships near the Cape, having got round it by the help of their oars, and landed in the valley of *Valderas*

or

or *Val d'Iras*, the valley of *Flags*, having met with but indifferent success. This valley lies at the bottom of a deep bay, inclosed between *Cape Corientes* and the point of *Pontique*. It is about three leagues wide, and bounded on the land side by a green hill, which by its easy descent into the valley, affords a delightful prospect, as do the wide spread pastures stored with cattle; and the pleasant groves of guavas, orange, and lime trees, that grow wild here in vast numbers. At this place the canoes had landed 37 men, who having advanced three miles into the country, were attacked by 150 *Spaniards*, horse and foot; but happily an adjacent wood afforded them a retreat, whence they fired upon the *Spaniards*, and having killed their leader and 17 more horsemen, obliged them to retire; but in this skirmish the *English* lost four men, and had two wounded, whom they brought down to their canoes upon horses, one of which they killed and eat; for though there were plenty of horned cattle in the plain, they were afraid of venturing back for fear of meeting a fresh body of *Spaniards*.

On the 28th, Capt. *Townley*, who had before sailed with 60 men to surprize an *Indian* village, returned on board with 40 bushels of maize. They continued cruising off this Cape till the first of *January*, when their provisions being exhausted, they steered to the valley of *Valderas* to provide a supply of beef. They came to anchor about a mile from the shore, and having landed 240 men, of whom 50 were constantly employed in watching the motions of the *Spaniards*, they killed and salted as many cows as
would

would serve them two months, and had they not wanted salt, might have taken a much larger supply. Mean while the *Spaniards* often appeared in large companies, but never dared to attack them. But while they were engaged in this necessary business, the *Manilla* ship passed by them to the eastward, as they were afterwards informed by some prisoners whom they happened to seize. The loss of this great and valuable prize was chiefly attributed to the wilfulness of Capt. *Townley*, in resolving to attempt taking the ship in the harbour of *Acapulco*, when they ought to have been providing themselves with a sufficient supply of beef and maize. They had hitherto a double design in view; first the taking of the *Manila* ship, and secondly, searching after rich towns and mines near the coast, not knowing that these all lie in the inland parts of the country. But now finding themselves quite deceived in their hopes, they parted, Capt. *Townley* sailed back to the east, and Mr. *Dampier* in Capt. *Swan's* ship to the west.





CHAP VIII.

*The Penguin Fruit described. Capt. Swan goes in search of the River Cullacan; takes a Prisoner who conducts him and his Men to Santa Pe-
caque, where they find Plenty of Provisions,
but 50 of the Men are cut off by the Spaniards.
They sail for the Islands of Tres Marias, take in
fresh Water near Cape Corientes, and resolve
to sail to the East-Indies.*

ON the 7th of January 1686, they sailed from their station off the valley of Valderas, and on the 20th, anchored on the east side of the Chametly islands, which are different from those above-mentioned. They being a knot of six small islands in $23^{\circ}. 11'$. north latitude, and three leagues from the continent; one or two of them have some sandy creeks, and produce a fruit called penguins, of which there are two sorts, the red and yellow. The red penguin resembles a ninepin in shape, but is no bigger than an onion. It has no stem, but grows immediately out of the ground, 60 or 70 sometimes rising upright in a cluster, encompassed with prickly leaves of a foot and a half, or two feet long. The yellow penguin grows on a stem of the thickness of a man's arm, which rises a foot from the ground, with leaves half a foot long and an inch broad. The fruit grows in clusters on the top of the stalk, it being round and of the

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G

size

size of an hen's egg. The rind is pretty thick, and the pulp which has a delightful taste is full of black seeds. Capt. *Swan* here took 100 men with him to the north to discover the river *Cullacan*, supposed to lie in 24° . north latitude, with a very wealthy town upon its banks; but though they rowed above 30 leagues, they could discover no river, nor even any safe landing place. However they afterwards landed on the west side of a salt lake, seven leagues to the northward of the *Chametly* islands, where they found one house, in which they took seven or eight bushels of maize, and were told by an *Indian* prisoner they had taken, that there was generally a considerable number of black cattle in this place, which the *Spaniards* had driven off, but that they might probably find provisions at an *Indian* town, at about five leagues distance. They therefore immediately directed their course thither, but on their approaching the place, were opposed by a good body of *Spaniards* and *Indians*, but these being beaten back at the first charge, they entered the town, where they only found two or three wounded *Indians*, who told them that the town was called *Massactan*, and that five leagues from thence were two rich gold mines. They staid there till the 2d of *February*, when 80 men were ordered to a town called *Rosario*, on a river of the same name, whence they took 90 bushels more of maize, being at this time more valued by them than all the gold in the *Indies*, which was therefore neglected, though they were told that the mines were only two leagues from thence.

From

From *Rosario* the ships steered to the river *St. Jago*, one of the most considerable rivers on this coast, where Capt. *Swan* sent 70 men to look for a town, while the ships anchored at its mouth. On the east they found a large field of maize, in which they seized an *Indian*, who told them that four leagues farther there was a town called *Santa Pecaque*, of which Capt. *Swan* being informed, he went with 140 men in eight canoes five leagues up the river, and then landing marched through fertile plains and woods for three or four hours, and the *Spaniards* quitting the place at their approach, the *English* entered it without opposition.

Santa Pecaque is seated in a spacious plain on the side of a wood, but though it is not very large it is neatly built, and has two churches, and like most of the *Spanish* towns in these parts has a square market place in the middle. At five or six leagues distance from the town are silver mines, the ore of which is carried from this place on mules, 21 leagues to *Compostella*, the capital of this part of *Mexico*. This last city is inhabited by about 70 white families, and 5 or 600 mulattoes and *Indians*.

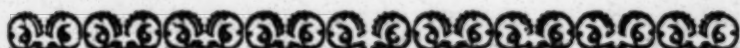
As the men found here plenty of maize, sugar, salt, and salt fish, Capt. *Swan* ordered one half of them to carry provisions on board, while the rest took care of the town. This they did by turns, and having seized some horses made use of them to ease them in their labour. Thus they proceeded for two days, but on the 19th of *January*, Capt. *Swan* being informed by a prisoner that 1000 armed men had lately marched

from St. *Jago*, a rich town at three leagues distance, in order to attack him : He commanded his people to get all the horses they could, and to march in a body with all the provisions they could carry to their canoes : but they refusing to obey him till all the provisions could be carried on board, he was forced to let one half of them go on with 54 horses ; these had scarcely marched a mile, before the *Spaniards*, who lay in ambush, attacked and killed them all upon the spot, for though Capt. *Swan* marched to their relief, they were all slain and stripped, but as they had probably paid pretty dear for the victory, they never attempted to engage him, by which means Capt. *Swan* returned on board with the rest of his men.

The day after this bloody engagement, they steered towards *California*, and on the 7th of *February* came to an anchor in *Prince George's* island, the middlemost of the *Tres Marias**. Mr. *Dampier* having been long sick of the dropsy, was here buried for about half an hour up to the neck in the sand, which threw him into a profuse sweat, and being afterwards wrapped up warm and put to bed in a tent, found great benefit from this extraordinary remedy. They remained careening till the 26th, but as there is no fresh water to be got here in the dry season, they sailed to a little rivulet on the continent near *Cape Corientes*, where they continued a considerable time, when finding that their success in this part of the world had been

* See a description of these islands in Capt. *Woodes Rogers's* Voyage. Chap. IV. page 177.

hitherto very indifferent, and that there appeared no probability of its mending, Capt. Swan, Mr. Dampier, and a majority of the other men, agreed to steer their course for the *East-Indies*, though many on board were greatly averse to this voyage, which they thought it impossible for them to accomplish.



CHAP. IX.

They set sail for the East-Indies, and arrive at the Island of Guam, whence they proceed to the Philippine Islands, and anchor at Mindanao. The Libby Tree which produces Sago; the Betel Nut; the Durion Fruit, and the Jaca described. A Description of the Inhabitants, and of their Manners, Habits, and Religion; and the Proceedings on Shore, till Capt. Swan is deposed by his Men.

ON the 31st of March 1686, they sailed from Cape Corientes, and after the first day, advanced very fast in their voyage, having very fair weather and a fresh trade wind; but in all this voyage, they saw neither fish nor fowl, except a large flight of boobies, which appeared on their approaching the *Ladrone Islands*; and on the 20th of May they discovered land, to their great joy, as they had but three days provisions left, and the next day came to an anchor about a mile from shore, on the west-side of the

island of *Guam**, which Mr. *Dampier* computes to be $125^{\circ} 11'$. or 7302 miles west of *Cape Corientes*.

Capt. *Swan* immediately wrote a very obliging letter, which he sent with a few presents to the governor; he in return received great plenty of hogs, cocoa-nuts, rice, biscuit, and 50 pounds of fine *Manila* tobacco, and being afterwards informed by one of the Friars, that *Mindanao*, one of the *Philippine* islands, abounded with provisions, they left *Guam* on the 2d of *June*, and sailing with a strong east wind, arrived on the 21st on the coast of *St. John's*, one of the *Philippine* islands, and came to an anchor in a small bay on the east side of *Mindanao*.

The *Philippines* are a range of large islands extending from 5° . to 19° . north latitude, the chief of them is *Luconia*†, which is now entirely under the dominion of the *Spaniards*. To the south of *Luconia*, are 12 or 14 other large islands, besides an infinite number of smaller ones in the possession of the *Spaniards*; but the two southernmost, that of *St. John* and *Mindanao* are the only ones not subject to the *Spanish* jurisdiction.

The island of *St. John* lies between seven and eight degrees north latitude, about four leagues east of *Mindanao*, and is 38 leagues in length, its breadth about the middle 24 leagues, and the soil is extremely fertile.

* See a description of *Ladrone* islands in general, in *Anson's Voyage*, Vol. VII. page 174. And of *Guam* in particular in *Woodes Rogers's Voyage*, in this Vol. page 187.

† For a description of this island, and of *Manila* its capital, see page 81.

Mindanao is next to *Luconia*, the largest of all the *Philippine* islands: It extending 60 leagues in length, and 40 or 50 in breadth; the soil is generally good, and the stony hills produce many sorts of trees, which are not at all known among us. The valleys are watered with brooks and rivulets, and are stored with several sorts of ever-greens, and with rice, water melons, plantains, bananas, guavas, nutmegs, cloves, cocoa nuts, oranges, betel nuts, durions, jackas, and particularly the tree whence sagoe is gathered, which grows wild in groves of several miles in length: This is called by the natives the Libby tree.

The Libby tree resembles the cabbage tree, but is not so tall. It has a thin hard bark, full of white pith, like that of the elder. The tree being cut down and split, the pith is taken out and beat well in a trough or mortar, and then pouring water upon it, is well stirred, and strained through a cloth, through which the water forces all the mealy substance, and leaves only an useless husk behind, which is thrown away. This, after it is well settled, they separate from the water, and form it into cakes, which when baked, are almost as good eating as bread, and on this food the natives of *Mindanao* live for three or four months in the year. The sagoe which is exported is dried in small bits like comfits, and carried to other parts of the *East-Indies*. It is an excellent strengthener, and is now well known almost over all *Europe*.

The Plaintain tree is about three feet in circumference, and grows to the height of ten or twelve

twelve feet. It springs out of a sucker, with only two leaves; but when it is a foot high, another pair of leaves sprout out, and in the same manner both the leaves increase in size and number to the very top. The fruit which is shaped like a hog's pudding, arises from the heart of the tree in cods six or seven inches long, growing in clusters. When it is arrived at maturity, it is a pure pulp without either seed or kernel, as soft and yellow as butter, and melts in the mouth like marmalade. The tree, on being cut down, is split in the middle, and left to dry in the sun, when it appears composed of threads of equal bigness, which are drawn out by persons, who obtain a livelihood by that employment, and are afterwards woven into pieces of cloth of seven or eight yards in length. This island also produces another kind of plantain of a less size, the fruit of which has a black seed, and is esteemed a great astringent.

The Banana seems a smaller species of plantain, and is more soft and delicate, though not so luscious. It is best eaten when raw, for it is not very agreeable when roasted or boiled. It is sometimes mashed into drink, and is pleasant enough when taken that way.

The Durian fruit is produced by a tree that resembles the apple-tree. It is as large as a pomkin, but is not to be eaten till it is quite ripe, when the top bursting open, diffuses a very fragrant smell. The pulp, which is very delicious, is as soft and white as cream; it is divided into cells like a walnut, and is like that covered with a thick green rind. In the heart of it, is a
stone

stone as big as a bean, the out-side of which, on being roasted, peels off, in a thin shell, when the kernel in taste resembles a chesnut. But this fruit will not keep above two days after its being plucked.

The Jaca-tree is a fruit of the same species, but yellower and fuller of stones or kernels, which are good when roasted.

The Betel-nut is rounder and larger than the nutmeg, and grows upon a very high tree, which produces no leaves except near the top. This fruit is much valued, it being grateful to the stomach. It also reddens the lips, cleanses the gums, and preserves the teeth, though it dyes them black. It is chewed all over the east, and is apt to make those very giddy who are not used to it.

The nutmegs here are extremely large and good; and here also are excellent cloves, but the people do not care to propagate them, for fear of the *Dutch*, who monopolize the spice trade. There are also many other different kinds of fruit produced here.

Though this island has no beasts of prey, it affords great numbers of wild and tame beasts, as horses, cows, buffaloes, deer, goats, wild hogs, monkeys, guanoes, lizards, snakes, and scorpions. They have also centipedes, which though no thicker than a goose quill, are five inches long, and their sting is as fatal as that of a scorpion. Their hogs feed in prodigious herds in the woods, and are remarkable for having thick knobs growing over their eyes. There is also here a creature four times as large as a
guano,

guanoë, which it nearly resembles ; it has a forked tongue, but Mr. *Dampier* was unacquainted with the effects of its bite.

They have no tame fowls, besides hens and ducks, but abundance of those which are wild, as turtle doves, pigeons, parrots, parroquetoës, bats as large as our kites, and an infinite number of small birds of various kinds.

Their chief fish are bonitos, mullets, breams, cavalies, and turtle. Here are good harbours, creeks and rivers, and in the heart of the country are mountains that afford considerable quantities of gold.

The climate of *Mindanao* is not so excessive hot as might be expected, considering its nearness to the equator ; for the sea breezes, cool the air by day, as the land winds do by night. From *October* till *May* the winds are easterly, with fair weather ; and from *May* to *October* they are westerly, with rains and violent tempests, which frequently tear up the largest trees, lay the whole country under water, and oblige the inhabitants to go from house to house in canoes. This stormy weather is in *July* and *August*, but it abates in *September*, in which month they have very heavy fogs, that last till ten or eleven o'clock in the morning, especially if it has rained the preceding night.

The people are in general much alike as to strength, nature, and colour. They are well limbed, have small heads, flat foreheads, small black eyes, short noses, wide mouths, and black teeth and hair, though their teeth are sound, and their complexions are of a bright tawny.

They

They are of low stature, and have small limbs, are ingenious and nimble, but thievish and indolent, civil and obliging to strangers, but implacable when offended. The men are cloathed with a turban tied once round the head, in a knot, the ends hanging down, and either laced or fringed; they wear breeches and frocks, but neither stockings nor shoes.

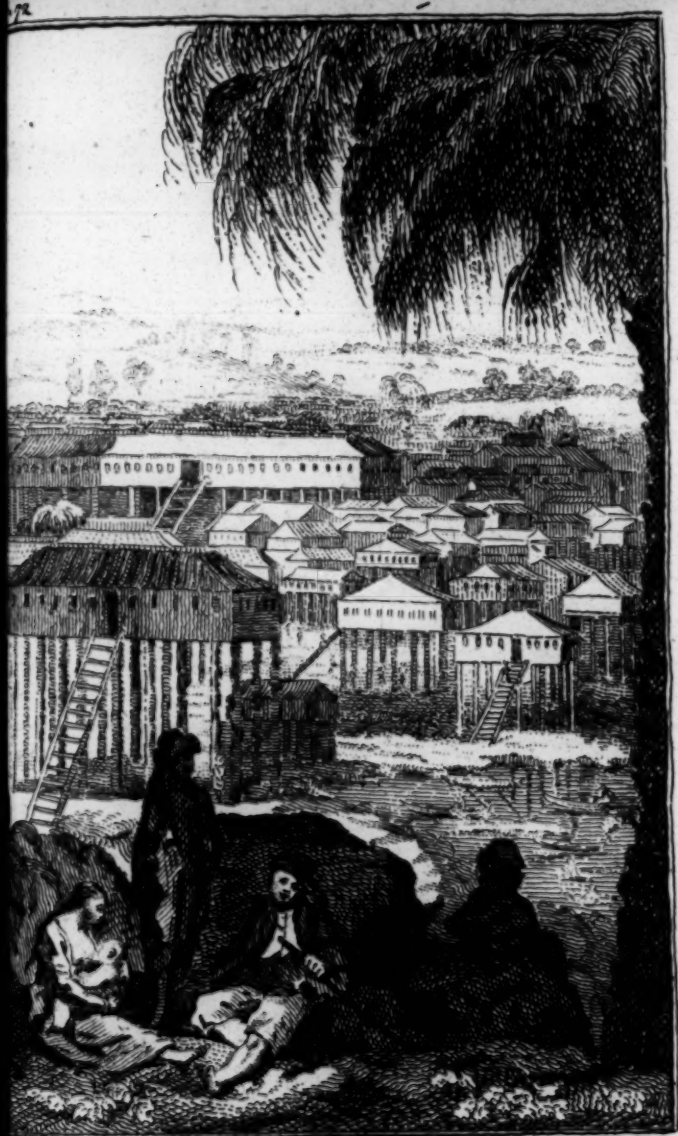
The women are smaller featured than the men, but though they look pretty well at a distance, they have such little noses, that in some of them scarce any rising can be discerned between their eyes: They have also very little feet. They tie their black and long hair in a knot, hanging down behind. Their garments are a piece of cloth that serves for a petticoat, and a loose frock that reaches a little below the waist, the sleeves of which are longer than their arms, and set in plaits about their wrists, but are so narrow that they can scarcely get their hands through.

They have a peculiar custom in the city of *Mindanao*: as soon as any strangers arrive, the men come on board to invite them to their houses, where they are sure to enquire whether any of them have a mind for a *Pagally*, or innocent female friend. The strangers, in point of civility are obliged to accept the offer made them of such a friend, and to shew their gratitude by a small present, in return for which, they have the liberty to eat, drink, and sleep in their friend's house, as often as they please, paying for it only a trifling gratuity. Some strangers are also allowed a female friend upon the principles of an
inno-

innocent attachment, and it is not unusual, for even the wives of the *Sultan*, and his nobles, who are here allowed to take greater liberties than those of the vulgar, to enquire of any stranger who passes by, whether he has got a pagally or comrade, and on his answering in the negative, to send him a present of tobacco and betel, as an earnest of their friendship.

The island is divided into several principalities, each governed by its own sovereign, and for the most part, the people in each speak in a different dialect, though they are all of the same religion, which is that of *Mahometanism*. The *Kilanoones*, who inhabit the inland part of the country, are masters of the gold mines, and are also rich in bees-wax, both which they exchange with the *Mindanaians* for foreign commodities. The *Salogues*, who inhabit the north-west end of the island, carry on a trade with *Manila*, and some other of the adjacent islands. The *Alfoores* were formerly under the same government with the *Midanaians*; but were separated from them, by falling to the share of the younger children of the *Sultan* of *Mindanao*, who of late has laid claim to them again. There are several other nations, but that which is the most populous and extensive is *Mindanao*, whence the island derives its name, the inhabitants of which being near the sea, and engaged in commerce, are pretty much civilized.

The city of *Mindanao* is seated near a small river on the south side of the island, and two miles from the sea. The houses are there built upon posts, 18 or 20 feet high, having but one floor



A View of the City of Mindanao.

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floor, to which there is an ascent by a ladder; but that floor is divided into several rooms. The roof is of palm leaves, and in the space under the houses, the poorer sort of the people keep their poultry, and others empty their dirt, where it lies till the land floods carry it away.

The Sultan's house stands upon 150 great posts, and is much higher than the rest, with a broad stair-case leading up to it. In the hall stand 20 pieces of cannon, placed on field carriages. The General and other great men have also some great guns in their houses. Their Sultan has another house near the former, which is not more than four feet from the ground; and here he and his council sit cross-legged on rich carpets, when they give audience to ambassadors and foreign merchants; and as no chairs are used in the country, the floors of the houses are in general well matted.

The food of the common people is rice, sagoe and some small fish; but the better sort eat buffaloes and fowls, though a great deal of rice with them. Like the other eastern nations, they use no spoons, but take up their viſuals in their fingers. They wash after meals, and pour all their water upon the floor near the fire ſide, when it ſinks through; and where any are ſick, they eaſe themſelves through a hole made for that purpoſe in the floor of their bed-chamber; but thoſe who are in health perform this in the river. They are extremely fond of bathing, which is a great reſreſhment in theſe hot countries; and it is not uncommon for the natives to walk into the river, ſtrip themſelves there, waſh

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their cloaths, put them on upon the same spot, and then walk about their business.

Almost every one is either a carpenter, blacksmith, or goldsmith. They build good serviceable ships both for trade and pleasure, and deal in gold, bees-wax, and tobacco, the last of which is better than that of *Manila*.

The most common distempers are fluxes and gripings of the guts, fevers and agues, for which the country affords sufficient medicines, that are far from being unknown to the people. They are also very subject to leprosy, which after their being cured, leave large blotches upon the skin.

Some of the inhabitants speak *Spanish*, for the *Spaniards* had formerly some footing among them; but the *Malayan* tongue, and that of *Mindanao*, are the commonest languages. They are afraid of the *Dutch* and *Spaniards*, and have often invited the *English* to settle among them.

Though the Sultan is despotic, he is very poor, notwithstanding his having the power of commanding every private subject's purse at his pleasure. He was between 50 and 60 years old, and besides his sultana, had 29 concubines. When he went abroad, he was carried in a litter upon four men's shoulders, attended by a guard of eight or ten men, but he never ventured far from the city; for the country being woody, is incommodious for travelling. He however sometimes took his pleasure upon the water in a neat vessel, built for that purpose, in which was a cabin, made of bamboo, and divided into three rooms; in one of them he frequently reposed himself upon a carpet, small pillows being laid for his head, his women attended

tended in the second, and in the third, servants waited with tobacco and betel.

His soldiers in their wars make use of swords, lances, and a weapon much like a bayonet, which all persons from the greatest to the meanest always wear about them. They never fight any pitched battle in the field; but make small wooden forts defended by guns, in which they encamp and endeavour to surprize one another by small parties, but they never give or take quarter.

As they are *Mahometans*, they have their sabbath on *Friday*, when the Sultan goes twice to his mosque, wherein there is a great drum with only one head, which is struck with a large stick, knobbed at the end with cotton, at 12, 3, 6, and 9 of the clock, by day and night, and this serves instead of a clock.

They seldom or never circumcise their children, till they are 11 or 12 years of age, which, as it is done with great solemnity, private people keep their children till some man of quality circumcises his, and so make a general circumcision. This office is performed by a Mahometan priest, who holding the foreskin, snips it off with a pair of scissars. They keep the ramadam, like the other *Turks*, in *August*, beginning at one new moon, and continuing till they see the next; during which time, they keep a very rigorous fast till the evening, when they employ an hour in prayer, and afterwards go to supper.

Their only music is that of bells without clappers, which are commonly 16 in number, and increase in weight from 3 to 10 pounds; these being struck with a stick, produce an uncouth noise; for the harmony that might be produced from them, is deadened by their being placed upon a table. Mr.

Dampier observed a set of these, in the house of *Raja Laut*, the King's brother, who was both chief minister and general, and his son being about to be circumcised, gave occasion to their being used for several days together, before the performance of the ceremony. There are however women who sing, and not only dance in concert to their voices, but are joined by other people, and even the Sultan's children do not disdain to dance with them.

They have a particular aversion to swine's flesh, and will not permit any one who has touched a hog, to enter their houses, for several days after; yet there are great numbers of these animals, that run wild about the island, and which they frequently desired *Capt. Swan's* men to destroy, but would not converse with them for several days after they had been thus defiled. The following is a remarkable instance of their superstition in this respect: *Raja Laut*, the Sultan's brother, once desired to have a pair of shoes of one of the sailors, but being afterwards told that they were sewed with thread pointed with hogs bristles, he sent them back in a great passion, desiring to have another pair sewed in some other manner, and his request being complied with, he appeared highly satisfied.

As the season of the year was far advanced, *Capt. Swan* imagining he should be under the necessity of staying there some time, resolved to make what interest he could with the Sultan, and therefore sent *Mr. Moore* on shore, with a present of three yards of scarlet cloth, and three of silver lace. He had an audience granted him at about nine o'clock at night, and was very graciously received. The Sultan discoursing above an hour with him in *Spanish*

nish, and an excellent supper was provided for him and those who went with him before they returned on board. Capt. *Swan* paid the Sultan a visit the following day, and was entertained with betel and tobacco. He was also shewn a letter from the *East-India* company to the Sultan; for they had at that time some notion of building a fort there. *Raja Laut* being at variance with the Sultan, when Capt. *Swan* conferred with his Majesty, was not present; but he waited for him on his return from court, and treated him and his men very handsomely, with fowls and boiled rice. He was a man of quick understanding, spoke and wrote *Spanish* very well, and was fond of conversing with strangers, by which means he was pretty well acquainted with the customs of the *Europeans*. He was very friendly in his advice to Capt. *Swan*, to whom he made an offer of his house, and during his stay upon the island, entertained both him and his men in a very hospitable manner. This great man had several wives, with each of whom he lay by turns, and with the mother of his eldest son, two nights running. She who was queen of the night had always a particular respect shewn to her all day and wore a striped silk handkerchief by way of distinction.

The tempestuous weather now approaching, the sailors hauled the ship up the river, 50 or 60 fishermen lending their assistance; after which they moored her in a hole dug for that purpose, wherein she was always a-float, and here many citizens came on board of her, who soon provided the men with pagally's, and Capt. *Swan* being generally attended at dinner with his trumpets, *Raja Laut* was greatly delighted with the music.

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During the wet season, the city of *Mindanao*, which is a mile in length, and stretches along the bank of the river, was a perfect pond, and the floods frequently washed down large pieces of timber from the country, that would have endangered the vessel, had not great care been taken to prevent it. As soon as the floods began to subside, Capt. *Swan* hired a warehouse, in which he deposited his goods and sails, in order to careen the ship, when it was surprising to see the multitude of worms that had eaten into her bottom, during her stay in this harbour. But having new sheathed her, they steered out on the 10th of *December*, when they began to take in rice, and to fill their water. But the King's brother who had his views in delaying the vessel, constantly kept several of the men on shore, hunting of black cattle, under the pretence of stocking the ship with beef. However Mr. *Dampier*, who made one in these excursions, observes, that in ten days they met with only four cows, none of which they were able to run down.

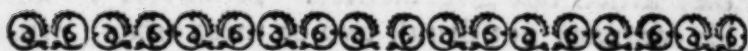
At this time, Capt. *Swan* had, as our author imagines, some thoughts of quitting *Mindanao*, in order to take in a lading of spice, in a neighbouring island, which is since fallen into the hands of the *Dutch*. However, most of his men expected that he would have continued privateering, to which he had an utter aversion; though he carefully concealed it from his people.

The day after *Christmas-day*, *Raja Laut* had a hunting match, in search of black cattle, in which he was accompanied by five or six *Englishmen*, and all his wives: but in this hunting match, they

they killed but three heifers. However, he and his company got drunk two or three times, with a pleasant extract of rice.

At this time one of the *English* sailors happening accidentally to find Capt. *Swan's* journal, in which he had taken notice of the slightest offences of every sailor on board, and was even lavish of invectives against the whole crew in general, he shewed it to the rest of his comrades, who upon this, resolved to depose Capt. *Swan*, which they accordingly did, chusing Mr. *Read*, Captain in his room, and Mr. *Teate*, master; and leaving him with 36 men on shore, set sail on the 14th of *January*, 1687, in order to cruize before *Manila*.





C H A P. X.

Our Author sails with Part of the Crew from Mindanao; anchors at Sebo, where he sees Bats of an extraordinary Size. They arrive at Mindora, where they are invited to carry on a clandestine Trade with Manila. They thence proceed to the Island of Luconia; a Description of that Island, and of Manila its Capital. They sail to Pulo Condore; a description of that Island, and particularly of the Tar Tree, the Grape Tree, and the wild Nutmegs; with the Manners of the Inhabitants. They sail for the Bay of Siam, and return back to Pulo Condore, where some of the Men entering a Malayan Bark, are obliged to escape from thence, by leaping into the Sea.

OUR author having sailed from *Mindanao*, with the greatest part of the crew, anchored on the 3d of *February*, off an island in $9^{\circ}. 15'$. on the west side of the island of *Sebo*, where they took in water, and scrubbed their ship's bottom. It is about eight or ten leagues in length, and in the middle of the bay they saw a great number of bats of a prodigious size, some of whose wings, when extended, reached eight feet from tip to tip, and were edged with sharp, crooked claws, with which they clung fast to any thing whereon they happened to lay hold. Every night they observed vast swarms of these bats

take

take their flight towards the great island, and return to the small one in the morning.

On the 10th of *February* they weighed, and coasting along by the west side of the *Philippines*, passed by *Panga*, a large island inhabited by the *Spaniards*. They there saw many fires, supposed to be lighted to give notice of their approach; the sight of a ship on this coast being very uncommon. On the 18th, they came to an anchor at the north end of *Mindora*, a large island 40 leagues in length; a small brook of water ran into the sea, near the place where they were at anchor; and they saw great numbers of hogs and oxen, but they were so wild, that they could catch or kill none of them. While they were here, a canoe with four *Indians* came from *Manila*, who told them that the harbour of *Manila* was seldom without 20 or 30 vessels, belonging to the *Chinese*, *Portuguese*, and *Spaniards*, and that if they had a mind to carry on a clandestine trade, they would deliver their letters to certain merchants who resided there.

On the 21st, they again set sail, and two days after came to the south-east end of the island of *Luconia*, when they took two *Spanish* barks, bound from *Pagassanam* in this island to *Manila*.

The island of *Luconia* or *Manila*, extends six or seven degrees in length, and near the middle is 60 leagues broad. It is surrounded by many small islands, especially at the north end; the chief and the nearest to it is *Mindora*, which gives its name to a channel that runs between
that

that island and *Luconia**. Though this island is situated in 15° . north latitude, it is esteemed to be in general extremely healthy; and the water that is found upon it, is said to be the best in the world. It is partly composed of large plains of pasture ground, and partly of mountains, which afford some gold. It produces all the fruits of the warm climates, and the savannas or plains are well stored with buffaloes, cows, sheep, goats, hogs, and a most excellent breed of horses, supposed to be carried thither first from *Spain*. The inhabitants who live in small towns are *Indians*, under the *Spanish* jurisdiction, and instructed in the *Romish* religion, by the *Spanish* priests. It is well seated for the *Indian* and *Chinese* trade; and the bay and port of *Manila*, which lie on its west side, are, perhaps, the most remarkable on the whole globe, the bay being a large circular bason, near ten leagues in diameter, great part of it entirely land locked. On the east side of this bay, stands the city of *Manila*, which is large and populous, and is seated at the foot of a ridge of high hills, fronting the harbour. The houses are spacious, strong, and covered with tiles, and the streets large and regular, with a market place in the midst; and it has many handsome churches and convents. The city is well watered, and is in the neighbourhood

* Mr. *Dampier* had the greatest part of this description from Mr. *Coppinger*, the surgeon on board, who came to this island from the coast of *Coromandel*. But with his description, we have incorporated that given by Mr. *Walter*, in his account of Commodore *Anson's* Voyage.

bourhood of a fruitful and plentiful country. A considerable part of the business of this place, is its trade to *Acapulco*.

The time of the year being too far spent to think of trade, they resolved to sail for *Pulo Condore*, the chief of a knot of small islands on the coast of *Cambodia*, and to return in *May*, in order to wait for the *Acapulco* ship. They accordingly sailed from *Luconia* on the 26th of *February*, and on the 14th of *March*, came to an anchor on the north side of *Pulo Condore* two miles from the shore.

This island is five leagues long, and is the only one among these small islands that is inhabited. It produces several sorts of trees, among which is a very tall one, three or four feet diameter, in which the inhabitants make an horizontal incision half way through, a foot from the ground, and then cutting the upper part a-slope inwardly down, till it meets with a transverse incision, a liquor distils into a hollow, made in the semicircular stump, which, when boiled, becomes good tar, and if boiled still more, acquires the consistence of pitch, for which it is used. One of these trees affords two quarts of this juice every day, for a month together, and then drying up, recovers again.

This island also produces mangoes, a fruit about the bigness of a small peach, very juicy and pleasant, and has so fragrant a scent, as to perfume the air at some distance. Of the green fruit, a very good pickle is made, by cutting it in half, and mixing it with salt, vinegar, and cloves of garlick.

Grapes

Grapes grow in this island on a strait tree, whose trunk is a foot in diameter, upon which the fruit are in clusters, about the body of the tree, in the same manner as the fruit of the cocoa tree. Of these, there are both red and white grapes, which nearly resemble ours, and are of a pleasant vinous taste.

This island likewise abounds in wild nutmeg trees, of the size of our walnut trees, and the fruit, like our walnuts, grows amongst the boughs. It is, however, smaller than the true nutmeg, but though it exactly resembles it, it is without either smell or taste.

Here are several sorts of fowl, as turtle doves, pigeons, wild cocks and hens, parrots and parquoetes; and also hogs, granoes, and lizards; and the sea affords turtles, limpets, and muscles. There are many fresh water brooks, which for ten months in the year run into the sea. The inhabitants of the island of *Pulo Condore*, originally came from *Cochin-China*, and are of a middle stature, but well shaped, and of a much darker complexion than the *Mindanaians*. Their hair is strait and black; their eyes are of the same colour, but small, as are their noses, tho' they are pretty high: they have thin lips, little mouths, and white teeth: They are very civil. But though the island is conveniently situated for carrying on a trade with *Japan*, *China*, *Manila*, *Tonquin*, and *Cochin-China*, yet the natives are poor, and have no other employment than gathering the juice of the tar-tree, and making turtle oil, by boiling the fat of the turtle for that purpose, which they export to *Cochin-China*.

They

They offer their women to all strangers for a mere trifle, a custom which is not peculiar to these islands, since it is also used at *Pegu, Siam, Cochinchina, Cambodia*, and other places in the *East-Indies*, as well as on the coast of *Guinea* in *Africa*.

They are *Pagans*, and our author imagines that they worship idols in the figure of an elephant and a horse, he having observed a representation of the former, in a temple on the south of the island, and an image of the latter, on the outside. This temple stood in a small village, and was a mean edifice, built of wood.

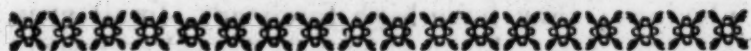
They remained at this island from the 16th of *March* to the 16th of *April*, in which time they careened the ship, and made a fresh suit of sails out of the cloth taken on board the *Spanish* prize. During their stay, the people supplied them with plenty of hogs, turtle, and fruit, in exchange for which they gave them rice. They afterwards went to the north side of the island, to take in fresh water. They then sailed for the bay of *Siam*, which they entered on the 24th of *April*, and afterwards steered to *Pulo Ubi*, where they had touched in their passage: Here they found two vessels at anchor, laden with lacker, used in japanning: They were bound from *Champa* to *Malacca*, and had 40 brisk sociable sailors on board, armed with lances, swords, and some guns.

On the 21st of *May* they returned to *Pulo Condore*, where they found a small bark at anchor, when Capt. *Read* sending a canoe to hail

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her, charged his men not to venture on board, without having first made friends of the people, whom he suspected to be *Malayans*; yet disregarding his orders, they boarded her without ceremony; but were soon obliged to retreat, being attacked with cressets, a kind of bayonets, so that they were obliged to leap into the sea, and to secure their escape by swimming; and it is very remarkable, that one *Daniel Wallis* swam for some minutes, till he was taken up, though he had never practised it before, nor was ever able to repeat it again. In revenge for this treatment, Capt. *Read* sent two canoes filled with men well armed, to chastise the *Malayans* in the bark; but having first cut a hole in the bottom of the vessel, they sunk her, and then escaped into the woods.





C H A P. XI.

They sail to St. John's Island, which is described, as are also the Chinese Junks. They are exposed to a violent Storm. They sail to the Pescadores, where they meet with a civil Reception from the Governor. After which they steer for some Islands, called The Five Isles, with a particular Account of the remarkable Manner in which their Towns are built, and the Manners of the People.

ON the 4th of June 1687, they weighed from *Pulo Condore*, intending to cruize off *Manila*, but the east wind continuing five or six days together with great violence, brought them near the coast of *China*; and on the 26th, they came to anchor on the north-east end of *St. John's Island*, in $22^{\circ}. 30'$. north latitude.

The shore of this last island is for the most part covered with trees; the soil is in general fertile, and affords good pasture, and there are some groves scattered about the inland parts. *Bullocks*, *buffaloes*, *goats*, and *China hogs* abound here. These last are all black, with small heads, thick necks, very short legs, and great bellies, which sweep the ground. But though there are no wild fowl, there are plenty of tame ducks, cocks, and hens. The natives live for the most part by cultivating the earth, which produces rice. They are tall, straight-

bodied men, with long visages, and tawny complexions; they have high foreheads, small eyes, aquiline noses, black hair, and straggling beards. They were formerly very proud of their hair; but when the *Tartars* made a conquest of *China*, they obliged them to shave their heads, reserving only one lock on the crown, which they suffered to grow to a great length, generally platting it, though sometimes they let it flow loose. They never wear a covering for the head, but instead of it, use an umbrella; or if they have but a little way to go, they make use of a large fan; they wear slippers on their feet, but no stockings; and their covering is a light frock and breeches. The women of any distinction, like those on the continent of *China*, cannot walk far, on account of the smallness of their feet, which are swathed up tight in their infancy, to prevent their growing, small feet being esteemed a great beauty. They work well at their needles, and are very curious in embroidering their shoes; but the poorer sort of women wear neither shoes nor stockings, and their feet are suffered to grow larger, that they may have it in their power to earn their bread.

In the island of *St. John* is a small town built upon posts, in a marshy ground, but the houses are mean, low, and ill-furnished. While they were here at anchor, a *Chinese* junk lay near them; she was flat, both at the head and stern, had little huts on her deck three feet high, covered with palmetto leaves, and a large cabin with an altar and lamp burning in it. The hold was divided into several partitions, each of them

so

so tight, that if a leak should spring in one, the goods in the next would receive no damage. Every merchant had his particular room, where he stowed his goods and sometimes lodged in it himself. These junks have only a mainmast and fore-mast, the former with the sail narrow aloft, like that of a sloop; and the last has a square sail, and square yard. In fair weather they also use a top-sail, which they hale down on the deck in foul weather, yard and all. The main-masts of the largest junks, are as big as any of our third rate men of war, and not pierced, being all of one tree.

On the 3d of *July*, perceiving all the signs of an approaching storm, they hastily weighed anchor, and made what haste they could out to sea, with a view of having sufficient room, and at about eleven at night, the wind coming to the north-east, they had a most violent tempest, which lasted till about four in the morning, when the hopes of the men were revived, by seeing a *Corpus Sanctum* upon the main-mast, which they considered as a fore-runner of good weather, yet had this been upon deck, the superstitious sailors would have considered it as a sign of their destruction. The *Corpus Sanctum* is a small glittering meteor resembling a star, and is frequently seen dancing about a ship in hard weather.

About eleven o'clock the following day, there was a flat calm, after which, the storm returned with more violence than ever, and lasted by intervals till the 6th, when the weather proved very serene; but the men being extremely terri-

fied by this last storm, and dreading the approaching full-moon, resolved to steer towards the *Piscadores* or *Fisher Islands*, in 23° . north latitude. These are a good number of islands that lie between the island of *Formosa*, and the continent of *China*. Betwixt the two easternmost is a good harbour, where they cast anchor; and on the west side of the latter is a large town, with a fort that commands the harbour, defended by a garrison of about 300 *Tartars*. The houses are low, but neatly built. Some of the men going on shore, were carried before the governor, who being informed that they were *English*, who intended to trade, used them in a very friendly manner, told them that he would give them assistance, but that they must not pretend to trade there, it being absolutely forbidden. He however sent a present to the Captain, of a small jar of flour, some cakes of fine bread, about a dozen of pine apples, and a few water melons. The next day, an officer who made a very grand appearance, came on board with a loose coat, with breeches and boots of black silk, and a black silk cap, upon which was a plume of black and white feathers, bringing on board a present from the governor, of a very fine fat heifer, four goats, two large hogs, 20 large flat cakes of bread, two baskets of flour, two jars of sam-shu, or arrack, and 55 jars of hocshu, a strong pleasant liquor extracted from wheat, resembling mum. Capt. *Read*, in return for these presents, sent the governor a gold chain, an *English* carabine, and a curious *Spanish* silver hilted rapier,
and

and caused the nobleman to be saluted with three guns at his passing over the ship's side.

On the 29th of *July*, they left the *Piscadores*, and steered for some islands between *Formosa* and *Luconia*, known by no other name than the *Five Isles*; and on the 6th of *August*, came to an anchor on the east side of the northernmost, in $20^{\circ}. 20'$. north latitude. They imagined that these islands were uninhabited; but, to their great surprize, they found three large populous towns, on the east side of this last island, all within a league of the sea. To one of these islands they gave the name of *Prince of Orange Island*: This is about eight leagues long and two broad. To the northernmost, which is four leagues long, and a league and a half wide, Mr. *Dampier* gave the name of *Grafton*, in honour of the duke of *Grafton*, in whose family his wife then lived; and to a third which lies south of *Grafton-Island*, they gave the name of *Monmouth-Island*, in honour of the duke of *Monmouth*. This last island is three leagues long and one broad; these were the largest of the number. One of the others they called *Bashee*, from a pleasant liquor of that name; and the other they termed *Goat Island*, from the number of goats they saw upon it.

Though *Orange-Island* is the largest of the five, it is uninhabited on account of its being rocky and barren, but *Grafton* and *Monmouth* islands contain many people; and there is one town in *Goat Island*.

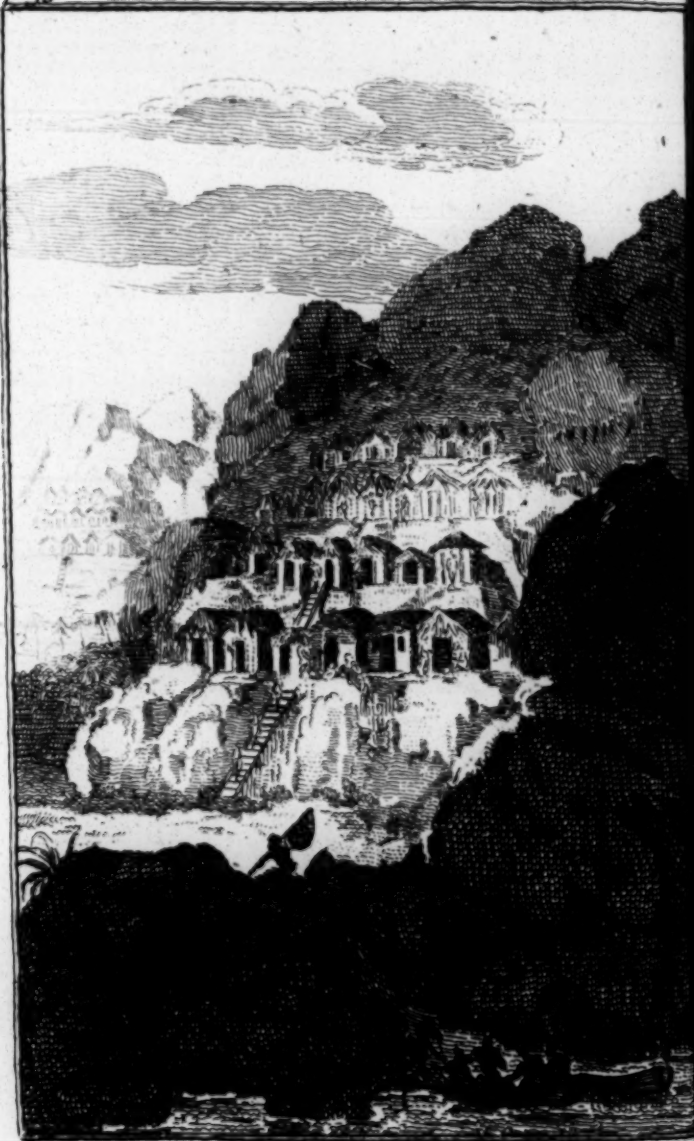
The hills of these islands are rocky, but the valleys have plenty of grass, and are well watered

tered with fresh running streams. They produce pine-apples, plantains, bananas, sugar-canes, cotton, pompions, and potatoes, and are well stored with goats and hogs.

The natives are of a dark copper-colour, and are short and squat, with round faces, low foreheads, and thick eyebrows. Their eyes are of an hazel colour, and small, but much bigger than those of the *Chinese*; they have short noses; their lips and mouths are of the middle size; they have white teeth and black thick lank hair, which they crop short, scarcely permitting it to cover their ears. They go always bareheaded, and the men have no other cloaths but a cloth about their middle, and some of them a jacket made of a plantain leaf, which is as rough as a bear's skin. The women have, however, a short petticoat of coarse callico, of their own making, which reaches a little below their knees. But both sexes wear ear-rings made of a pale yellow metal, resembling gold, which they dig out of the mountains. Mr. *Dampier* acknowledges that he did not know whether it was really that valuable metal or not; but observes, that though it looked at first of a fine colour, it afterwards fades, which made the people on board suspect it, and prevented their purchasing much of it. Their rings and other ornaments made of this metal, the natives rub over with a paste of red earth, then throw them into a quick fire, till they are red hot, in which condition they throw them into water to cool, and then rubbing off the paste, they appear of a beautiful lustre.

Their

7. AP 53



*A View of a Town in Grafton Island
near Luconia.*

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Their houses are small and scarcely five feet high, made with small posts, wattled with boughs. At one end of them they have a fire place, near which there are boards, whereon they lie to sleep on the ground. They live together in small villages, built on the sides of rocky hills, three or four rows one above another. These precipices are said to be framed by nature alone, into different degrees, or as it were, deep steps or stories; upon each of which, they build a row of their houses, each row being above the other, and to these rows they ascend by ladders set in the middle from one row to another, which being drawn up, there is no possibility of climbing to attack them; and to prevent their being assaulted from above, they chuse a situation where the back of the rock forms a steep precipice next the sea. There is a kind of street to every row of houses, which runs parallel with the tops of the houses in the row beneath.

These people are very ingenious, for they understand the use of iron, work it themselves, and build very neat boats which resemble our yawls. They have also larger vessels, managed with twelve or fourteen oars. The women manage the affairs of husbandry, while the men employ themselves in fishing. With respect to their food, they make a dish of locusts, which at certain seasons of the year come to devour their plants. These they catch in nets, and afterwards broil or bake them in an earthen pan, and this dish is not ill tasted. Their ordinary drink is water; but they have a liquor, which in taste and colour resembles *English* beer, and
this

this is made of the sugar-cane, boiled and mixed with blackberries, which they afterwards put into jars, and let it work five or six days, when it become a strong and pleasant liquor, and is called bashee. Their language has no affinity either with the *Chinese* or *Malayan*; but our author observes, that *Bullawar*, which signifies gold among the *Indians* of the *Philippine-Islands*, is the name they give to the yellow metal already mentioned.

The only arms used by these people are lances, headed with iron. They wear a kind of armour made of a buffaloe's skin, which reaches down to the calves of their legs, and has sleeves. It is, at the bottom, pretty wide, but comes close about the shoulders, and is as stiff as a board. Mr. *Dampier* could perceive nothing like religion amongst them, or any thing like civil government; there seeming to be no man above the rest, except in his own family, for children behaved with great respect to their parents; yet they appeared to have some sort of laws; for during our author's stay there, he saw a young man buried alive, as he supposed for theft. Each man has but one wife, who treats him with respect. The boys are educated to fishing, and the girls work with their mothers in the plantations, which are in the valleys, where every person plants as much ground as is sufficient for the necessities of the family. They are a civil, quiet people, both to strangers, and among themselves, and though there was sometimes occasion for it, they never quarrelled with
the

the *English*, while they were there. They have no coin; but part with their yellow metal in grains by guess.

When the ship first came to an anchor, the natives had so little suspicion of being injured, that above 100 boats came round the vessel, and those who rowed them, made no scruple of going on board; during all the time she staid there, they plentifully supplied the men with hogs and goats, disposing of a hog of fourscore pounds weight, for two or three pounds of iron, and a good fat goat for an old iron hoop; besides a great quantity of yams, potatoes, and bashee, for old nails, spikes, and leaden bullets.





C H A P. XII.

They are driven out to Sea; but return to the Five Islands, after which they sail for Cape Comorin, and come to an Anchor near Mindanao. The Death of Capt. Swan. Three Water Spouts seen, and the Manner in which they are formed. They arrive at Bouton Island, where they meet with an hospitable Reception from the Sultan; come to an Anchor on the Coast of New Holland, with some Account of a Part of that Country. They then sail to Trieste, and arriving at the Island of Nicobar, our Author is, with others, left on Shore, but are treated with great Civility by the Inhabitants; he, however, leaves them, and arrives at the English Factory at Achin; with a concise Account of our Author's Employments, till his Return to England, and particularly of the painted Prince, brought by him into this Kingdom.

WHILE they continued at these islands, a violent storm arose, which drove them out to sea, and they were several weeks exposed to the violence of the tempest, before they could get back to the *Bashee* island. This last storm so discouraged the men, that they resolved to lay aside the design of cruising before *Manila*, and they were now more inclined to steer to *England*, than to undertake any other enterprize. However, they were induced by the persuasions of
Capt.

Capt. Read, to steer for *Cape Comorin*. But as the eastern monsoon was at hand, our author observes, that their nearest and best way would have been to have passed through the streights of *Malacca*; but Mr. Teate persuaded them to go round to the east of the *Philippines*. and keeping south of the spice islands, to pass into the *Indian* ocean about the island of *Timor*.

On the 3d of *October* they sailed from these islands to the south, and on the 16th, came to an anchor between two islands, that lie to the south-east of *Mindanao*, where they haled their ship on shore, to clean her bottom, and made for her a fore-top-mast, a fore-yard, a boltsprit, and a new pump.

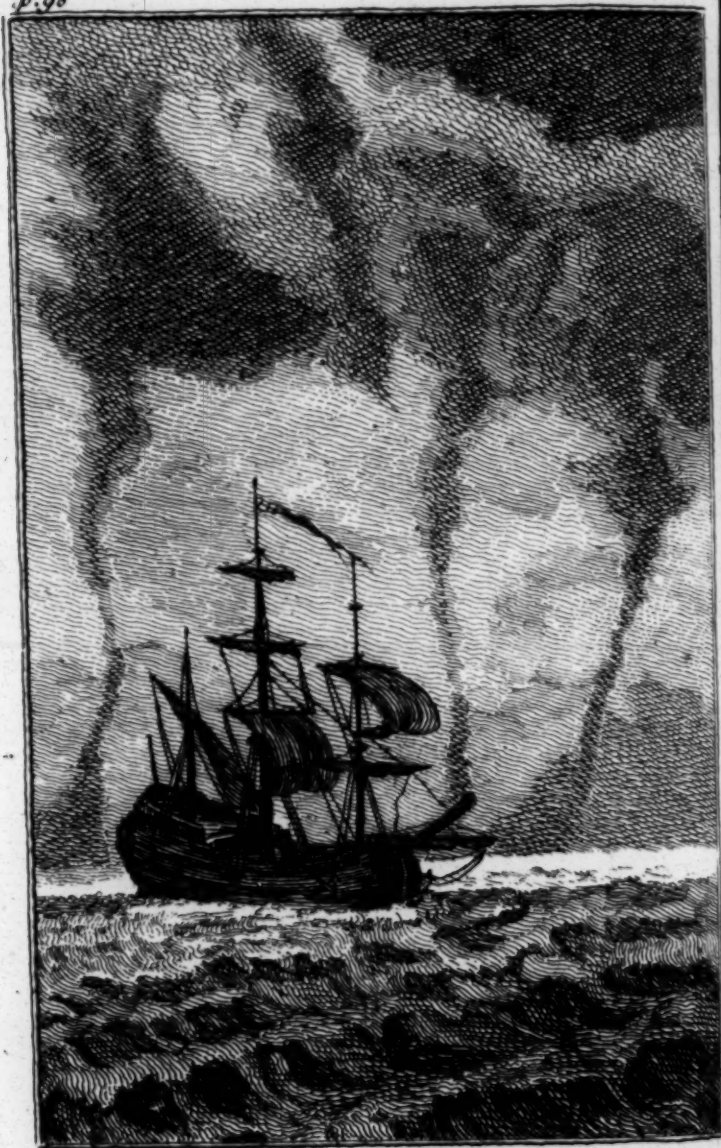
While they lay here a young prince belonging to one of the adjacent spice islands came on board, and told them that Capt. Swan and some of his men were still in the city of *Mindanao*, where they were highly esteemed for the great services they had performed in fighting against the *Alfoores*. As they were now so near him, Mr. Dampier attempted to persuade some of the men to submit to his command; but this coming to Capt. Read's knowledge, he took effectual measures to prevent it. They were however afterwards informed, that most of Mr. Swan's men got off in different ships: but that he himself and the surgeon, going on board a *Dutch* vessel in that road, were overset by the natives, and drowned; and that there was reason to suspect, that this was done by *Raja Laut's* order, as well for the sake of some gold the captain had in his possession, and which fell into his hands at Mr.

Swan's death, as in revenge for his having uttered some few slighting expressions against him.

On the 2d of *November*, Capt. *Read* left these islands, steering a south east course, and on the 22d, standing three leagues to the southward of the island of *Celebes*, they perceived a large proa, in which were 60 men, attended by six smaller ones, whom they strove in vain to allure on board, by shewing them Dutch colours. On this coast they found cockles of so extraordinary a size, that the meat of one of them was sufficient to serve seven or eight people.

On the 30th of *November*, towards the evening, they saw three water spouts, which are very dangerous to shipping, but any ill consequence from them is frequently prevented by firing great guns at them, in order to break them. A spout is part of a cloud, which hangs down seemingly sloping, and sometimes bending like a bow, but never perpendicular; after which, the sea begins to foam, and the water moves gently round, till gradually increasing its whirling motion, it flies upwards 100 paces in circumference at the bottom, but lessening gradually to the smallness of a spout, through which the sea water is conveyed to the clouds, as is evident from their increase in bulk and blackness. The cloud which was before immoveable, is then seen driving along, the spout keeping the same course for about half an hour, till the suction being spent, it breaks off, when all the water that was below the spout, or pendulous cloud, falls again into the sea, with a
terrible

7 AP 53



Three Water Spouts, seen by
CAPTAIN READ.

terrible noise, to the destruction of any thing beneath it. These spouts are however more terrifying than dangerous.

On the 6th of *December*, Mr. *Read* came to an anchor in an harbour on the east side of the island of *Bouton*, in $4^{\circ}.54'$ south latitude, This island is 25 leagues in length, and four in breadth. Within a league of the harbour, and half a mile from the sea, is a long town called *Callafung*, seated on the top of a small hill, in a pleasant plain, inclosed with a wall of cocoa trees, and beyond these, with a strong stone wall, The inhabitants are not unlike the *Mindanaians*, though they are more cleanly. They are *Mahometans*, and speak the *Malayan* tongue. They are governed by a Sultan, who hearing that the ship was *English*, came on board, attended by some of his nobles, and three of his sons, and assured Capt. *Read*, that he was at liberty to trade with his subjects for whatever he pleased, and that he was ready to serve him to the utmost of his power. Mr. *Read* caused him to be saluted with five guns on his coming on board, and on his returning on shore, with the same number. The natives readily brought fowls, eggs, potatoes, and other provisions on board; and the following day, Capt. *Read*, by invitation visited the Sultan in his palace, which is a very neat building. He was received in a room on the ground floor covered with mats, after his having first past through a lane of 40 naked soldiers armed with lances; and in this apartment was entertained with cocoa nuts, betel and tobacco. The Sultan, some time after, made

him a present of a boy, each of whose jaws had two rows of teeth, and of two he-goats. Rice and potatoes were in great plenty upon this island, as were also several kinds of beautiful birds, particularly parroquets, whose feathers are beautifully coloured, and cockadores, a bird as white as snow, with a bunch of feathers upon his head like a crown, and in other respects resembling a parrot.

They staid here till the 12th, when attempting to weigh, they broke their cable, and lost their anchor, which had hooked on a rock, However they got clear of the numerous shoals about these islands; and on the 20th passed by *Ombra*, which in some maps is called *Pentara*, where they saw thick smokes by day and large fires by night; but though there is a good town contiguous to the sea, on the north side of the island, the weather would not permit their standing in for it.

Having got clear of all the islands on the 27th, they steered for *New Holland* which they fell in with on the 4th of *January* 1688, in latitude $16^{\circ}. 50'$. south, and running along to the east, twelve leagues, came to a point of land, to the east of which, they anchored on the 5th.

New Holland is a vast track of land, but whether an island or part of a continent, hitherto but imperfectly discovered, is not certainly known; but our author justly observes, that he is sure it joins neither to *Asia*, *Africa*, nor *America*. The land is dry and sandy, and that part had no fresh water, except what was got by digging; many sorts of trees are seen growing
in

in the country, at a distance from each other, with pretty long grass under them, among which is one that produces gum dragon, or dragon's blood; they however found no kind of fruit, nor so much as the tract of any brute beast, except one which seemed to be the footstep of an animal like that of a large mastiff dog. There are also very few fowls or small birds, and the sea seems to be almost destitute of fish, except the manatees, and turtle, of which there are vast plenty.

The inhabitants appear to be destitute of all the accommodations and comforts of life, they have no houses or coverings but the heavens; no garments except a piece of the bark of a tree tied like a girdle round the waist; no sheep or poultry, and neither boats nor iron to procure them better accommodations; their only food appears to be a small sort of fish, which is brought in with every tide, and left in stone wiers, built upon the shore for that purpose at low water. Whatever they catch is equally divided, and sometimes they have a few muscles, cockles, and perriwinkles; but when these fail them, which through the care of providence seldom happens, they are in danger of being starved. They are tall, slender, strait, and strong limbed, with great heads, round foreheads, and large eye-brows. They have also thick lips, wide mouths, bottle noses, black woolly hair, and a very dark complexion. They have no beards, and it is remarkable that the two fore-teeth of the upper jaw are wanting both in men and women. But whether this is a

natural defect, or that they are pulled out by way of ornament, our author does not pretend to determine. There seemed to be no particular connections between the sexes, nor any such thing as marriage; for to appearance they lived in common; and Mr *Dampier* could not discover whether they had either religion or government; but as neither he, nor any one on board, could understand a single word of their language, it is not improbable that he might be mistaken in several of these conjectures. Their only weapons are wooden lances, formed of a strait pole made sharp and hardened at the end, and wooden swords.

These poor people were terribly frightened at the first appearance of the ship's crew on their coast; but their fears subsided, on finding that they had no intention to injure them. Some of the sailors endeavoured to prevail with them, by giving them cloaths, to lend their assistance in taking in a supply of water; but they could find no means of making themselves understood; for the natives grinned at each other, examined the cloaths with seeming amazement, and then laid them down on the ground.

While the ship remained here, Mr. *Dampier* was threatened to be turned on shore, for endeavouring to persuade some of the men to go off to an *English* factory, a design which he had long harboured; but had given over all thoughts of it, till a more convenient opportunity should be presented.

On the 12th of *March*, they left this coast, in order to steer for *Cape Comorin*, and on the
28th,

28th, cast anchor at a small woody island, in 10° . $30'$. south latitude, where they watered and caught a great number of boobies and land crabs. On the 12th of *April*, they reached the island of *Triest*, which is not above a mile in circumference, but so very low, that it is quite overflowed by the tide at flood, and yet it bears great plenty of cocoa nuts, with which they stocked themselves, and here took a quantity of fish, and two young alligators. This place they left on the 18th, and on the 29th took a proa at anchor, with four men on board, whom Mr. *Read* unjustly kept prisoners, after having seized their cargo, which consisted of cocoa nuts and oil, and sunk the vessel to prevent Mr. *Dampier* and some others from making their escape.

On the 5th of *May*, they came to an anchor at the north-west end of the island of *Nicobar*, the most southerly of a cluster of islands, to which it gives name. The chief commodities of which are ambergrise and fruit, which are brought on board such ships as come into the road, by the natives.

This island which is 12 leagues in length, and three or four in breadth, is situated in 7° . $30'$. north latitude. It enjoys a fertile soil, is well watered, and forms a very agreeable landscape from the sea. Among the various sorts of trees which flourish here, are plenty of cocoas and mallories, a fruit of a light green colour with a smooth and rough rind, of the size of the bread fruit, and eats something like an apple. The natives are tall, well limbed, and of a dark copper-colour complexion, with black eyes,
well

well proportioned noses, long faces, and lank black hair. The women have no eyebrows, and probably pluck off the hair with a view of rendering themselves more agreeable. The men wear only a kind of sash round their waist, and swathed two or three times about their thighs, and the women have nothing more than a very short petticoat, which reaches no lower than their knees.

Their houses, which are raised upon posts eight feet from the ground, consist but of one room, and are neatly thatched with palmetto leaves. They have no appearance of any settled government amongst them, every person appearing upon an equal footing. They are dispersed about the island, and there are seldom found above four or five houses together. They have a few small hogs, some cocks and hens, and plantains; but neither rice, yams, nor potatoes. They use proas, which hold 20 or 30 men, and make use of oars as we do, sitting upon benches made of split bamboo.

Here Capt. *Read* took in a fresh supply of water, and ordered the men to heel the ship, in order to clean her. While they were here, Mr. *Dampier* got leave of Capt. *Read* to go on shore, with his chest and bedding, and Mr. *Hall* and Mr. *Ambrose* being also desirous of leaving this profligate and unruly crew, came on shore with him. The place where they landed had but two houses, the master of one of which by signs invited Mr. *Dampier* to enter, intimating, that in the darkness of the night he might be exposed to some danger from wild beasts in the woods.

Mr.

Mr. *Coppinger*, the surgeon, was very desirous of following their example, but was prevented by force. However, the pilot they had brought from *Pulo Condore*, and the four men who had been taken in the *Proa*, were also left upon the island. The above pilot being a *Portuguese*, and understanding the *Malayan*, and other *Indian* tongues, was an useful member of this little community.

About twelve o'clock at night, Mr. *Read* got under sail, when those on shore laid down to sleep, which they did not dare to do before, lest he should have revoked his leave, and have dispatched some of his men to carry them on board by force, and indeed he would scarcely have permitted them to have staid there, if he had imagined that they could find the means of leaving the island.

Early in the morning, Mr. *Dampier* was visited by his kind host, accompanied by four or five of his friends, bringing with him a large calabash of toddy. Though the *Indian* was at first surprized to see the number of his guests so much encreased, he soon appeared perfectly satisfied, and sold them a proa for an ax, which one of them had catched up and privately brought away with him, knowing it to be a good commodity among the *Indians*. This proa was as large as a wherry, but they no sooner got on board her with all their effects, but it overset with them, and it took them up three days in drying their papers, and the other goods contained in their chests. However, with the assistance of some *Acbin* sailors, they soon set her

her to rights, and fitted her with a good mast and balance-logs, or out-liggers*, and then steered for the east side of the island, followed by the inhabitants, in eight or ten canoes; but they were frightened away by Mr. *Hall*, who fearing that such large company would increase the price of provisions, fired a gun over their heads, which had like to have produced very ill consequences; for the *Achin* men, who were their most useful hands, were so terrified, that they leaped out of the canoe, and it was some time before they could be persuaded to believe that no harm was intended them, and it so intimidated the inhabitants, that they brought them no provisions, which they used to purchase for small strips of cloth and old rags.

Now the inhabitants every where appeared to oppose their landing; but in a day or two Mr. *Dampier* and Mr. *Hall*, leaping on shore in the sight of great numbers of them, soon made peace by shaking them by the hand, upon which, they were as plentifully supplied with provisions as usual. These consisted of mallories, the pulp of which being taken from the rind and the core, and pressed together, may be preserved six or seven days: Some hens, and a few cocoas, with some large cocoa-nut shells, filled with about eight gallons of water. With only these sea stores, they left *Nicobar* on the 15th of *May* 1688, steering directly towards *Achin*.

On

* See an accurate description of these proas in Commodore *Anson's* voyage, vol. VII. page 175.

On the 18th, the sky became overspread, and a halo or bright circle encompassing the sun, made them apprehend an approaching storm, and indeed the tempest was soon so violent, that they every moment expected to be swallowed up by the sea. However, on the 19th in the morning, after having been dreadfully buffeted by a tempest of wind, rain, thunder, and lightening, they to their great joy heard one of their *Achin* men, cry *Pulo-Way*, which is an island situated near the north-west end of *Sumatra*; but about noon they discovered that the high land they had mistaken for that island, proved the golden mountain of *Sumatra*; the next day steering for the shore, they came to an anchor near the mouth of a river, 36 leagues to the east of *Achin*, and being half dead with the fatigues of the voyage, were conducted to a small fishing town near the river, where they were kindly treated by the inhabitants, and staid 'till *June*; but finding that they recovered their health but slowly, they resolved to make the best of their way to the *English* factory at *Achin*; for which purpose they were provided with a proa, that carried them thither in three days, where they were received with great hospitality, and treated in a very friendly manner by Mr. *Dennis Driscoll*, who was in the service of the *East-India* company, and served as an interpreter between them and the *Sabandar*, or chief magistrate.

Here Mr. *Dampier* contracted an acquaintance with Capt. *Bowrey*, who would have persuaded him to sail with him to *Persia*, in quality of boatswain; but he declined accepting of this
proposal

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proposal, an account of the ill state of his health. However, Mr. *Hall* and Mr. *Ambrose* entered on board Mr. *Bowrey's* ship, and afterwards Mr. *Dampier* engaged with Captain *Weldon*, under whom he made several trading voyages, for upwards of fifteen months, and afterwards entered as a gunner to an *English* factory at *Bencoolen*; but quitted that employment five months after, from a dislike to the governor of the fort.

Upon this coast he stayed 'till the year 1691, and then embarked for *England*, on board the *Defence*, Capt. *Heath*, commander, when he was obliged to make his escape by creeping through one of the port holes; for the governor had revoked his promise of allowing him to depart, but he brought off his journal and most valuable papers.

On the 25th of *January* 1691, Capt. *Heath* sailed in company with three other ships, but had not been long at sea before a fatal distemper raged on board, which was attributed to the badness of the water that was taken in at *Bencoolen*, during the land floods, when it is often impregnated with the tinctures of poisonous roots or herbs. Upon this occasion, Capt. *Heath* behaved extremely well; for he not only constantly kept watch himself, but supplied the men with some of his own tamarinds; for the most effectual remedy they could discover, was mixing this fruit with the rice they eat. By this distemper they lost above 30 of their men, and had scarce so many left as were sufficient to bring them to the Cape of *Good Hope*; but by the assistance of a *Dutch* Captain and his men, they came

came to an anchor there in the beginning of April, when the sick were set on shore and supplied with beef, mutton, and other refreshments.

Here Mr. *Dampier* also landed with the painted prince, that had been given him by one Mr. *Moody*, who had bought him and his mother at *Mindanao*, and afterwards went with Mr. *Dampier* to *Bencoolen*, when, at parting, he gave him half the share in this painted man and his mother, and left them in his custody. They were born in the island of *Meangis*, which, as he told our author, abounds in gold, cloves, and nutmegs. He was curiously painted on the breast, betwixt his shoulders, and on the back, but most of all on the fore part of his thighs, after the manner of flower work. This Mr. *Dampier* understood was performed by pricking the skin, and then rubbing into it a gum, which flows from a tree called *damurer*, used in some parts of the *Indies* instead of pitch, and he told Mr. *Dampier*, that those of his country wore golden earrings and bracelets about their arms and legs, and that their food was fowl, fish and potatoes. As to his captivity, he said, that as one day he, his father and mother were going in a canoe to one of the adjacent islands, they were taken by some *Mindanaian* fishermen, who sold them all to *Raja Laut's* interpreter, with whom he and his mother lived five years as slaves, and then were sold for 60 dollars to Mr. *Moody*. Some time afterwards Mr. *Moody* made Mr. *Dampier* a present of his other share in them; but the mother died soon after, and our author had much ado to save the son's life.

By the above sickness, Capt. *Heath's* ship was so thinned, that he was obliged to accept of the service of some *Dutch* sailors, who privately deserted to him from other ships, either for the sake of profit, or of speedily returning to *Europe*.

After staying here six weeks, they left the Cape on the 23d of *May*; on the 20th of *June* they arrived at *St. Helena*, and sailing from thence on the 2d of *July*, anchored in the *Downs* on the 16th of *September*, 1691, where they found several *English* and *Dutch* ships preparing to cruize against the *French*, with whom we were then at war. Mr. *Dampier*, after his arrival in the *Thames*, being in want of money, sold at first, part of his property in the painted prince, and by degrees all the rest. After which, this *Indian* was carried about for a sight and shewn for money, but at last died of the small-pox at *Oxford*.



THE
V O Y A G E
O F

Capt. *WOODES ROGERS*,
Round the WORLD.



C H A P. I.

The Duke and Dutchess Privateers sail from Kingroad, and arrive at Corke. Prosecute their Voyage to the Canaries. Several Mutinies suppress. A Description of the Island Grande, on the Coast of Brazil. The Shark and Pilot Fish described.

AMONG the many expeditions concerted by the merchants of *Bristol*, none appears more remarkable than that of the *Duke and Dutchess*, sent in concert to cruize in the *South-Seas*, a voyage attended with many singular circumstances, and a great number of events,

that are at the same time curious and entertaining. Of this voyage two accounts have been published, in the form of a journal. One by Capt. *Rogers*, and the other by Capt. *Cooke*. The former of which we shall chiefly follow; but where any explanatory circumstances and descriptions which he has omitted, are necessary, we shall take them from the latter.

On the 1st of *August* 1708, the *Duke*, a ship of 300 tons, 30 guns, and 170 men, commanded by Capt. *Woodes Rogers*, and the *Dutchess* of 270 tons, 26 guns, and 151 men, commanded by Capt. *Stephen Courtney*, weighed from *Kiugroad*: on the 5th they had sight of the *Irish* shore, and the next day entered the cove of *Corke*.

While they continued here, their crews were constantly marrying, though they expected to sail immediately, and among others there was a *Dane* joined by a *Romish* priest to an *Irish* woman, without their understanding a word of each other's language, so that they were forced to use an interpreter, yet this pair seemed more afflicted at their separation than any of the rest, and the fellow continued melancholy for several days after they were at sea. However, the others drank with their new wives to the last minute, concluding with success to their voyage, and their happy meeting, and then parted unconcerned. They here took in a fresh supply of men, and had double the number of officers usual in privateers, to prevent mutinies, and that they might be provided for a succession of officers in each ship, in case of mortality. The
com-

complement of sailors in both ships was 333, of which above one third were foreigners from most nations, and several of her Majesty's subjects on board were tinkers, taylors, haymakers, pedlars, and fiddlers, one negroe and about ten boys.

On the first of *September*, having agreed upon signals, they set sail in company with the *Hastings* man of war, with whom they continued till the 6th, when Capt. *Paul*, her commander, supplied them with several necessaries, the want of which had been overlooked, as scrubbers, iron-scrapers for the ships bottoms, a speaking trumpet, and other things, without accepting of any thing for them. The ships crew were then called upon deck, and the Captains informed them, whither they were bound, in order that they might exchange with Capt. *Paul* any hands that were averse to so long and dangerous a voyage; when only one man appeared discontented, and he seeing all the others satisfied, readily agreed to follow the fortune of the rest.

On the 10th about six in the morning, they saw a sail, to which they immediately gave chase, and about three in the afternoon made her bring to, after having fired at her twice. From some words dropt from some of her men who were drunk, she was suspected to have contraband goods on board; but having examined the men and searched the ship, they found it would be very difficult to prove her a prize, and being unwilling to hinder time by carrying her into port, they let her go without the least embezzlement;

upon this, the master made Capt. *Rogers* a present of two hams and some dried beef, in return for which, he received a dozen bottles of red-streak cyder. She was a ship belonging to *Stadt*, of 22 guns and 270 tons, and on her leaving the concert ships, saluted them with four guns.

While Capt. *Rogers* was on board this ship, a design had been privately formed by the boatswain, and three other inferior officers, with several of the men, in order to make a prize of her, and on her being given up, they began to mutiny; but their proceedings were soon stopt by putting ten of them in irons, displacing the boatswain, and giving a severe whipping to one of the principal fomenters of the disturbance. Some inclinations of the same kind also appeared among the people on board the *Dutchess*; but it subsided when those of the *Duke* were quelled. They had however afterwards a great deal of trouble with these mutineers, who did more mischief when in irons than before, by stirring up the men to release them, pretending that they suffered in the cause of the crew, who ought therefore to rise and rescue them; and on the 14th, this storm arose to such a height, that a sailor came up to Capt. *Rogers* at the steerage door, and with the best part of the ship's company at his heels, demanded the discarded boatswain out of custody. The Captain gave him fair words, and having decoyed him to a private conference on the quarter deck, seized him, by the assistance of the other officers, and had him lashed by one of his principal comrades. The
next

next day he sent the mutinous boatswain in irons on board the *Crown* gally of *Biddeford*, which had kept them company ever since the 6th instant, and on the 16th discharged the prisoners out of irons, on their humble submission, and solemn promises of behaving well for the future.

On the 18th, at five in the morning, they saw a sail right a-head, and at ten came up with and took her. She was a small *Spanish* ship bound from *Teneriff* to *Fuerteventura*, with several men and women passengers on board. The next day they bore away for *Oratavia* road, and sent away the prize's boat, with one of the owner's agents, a priest, and the master of the prize, to treat about ransoming the vessel, and to get wine, provisions, and other necessaries, for both ships. These prisoners were accompanied by Mr. *Carleton Vanburgh*, agent for the owners on board the *Duke*, who went contrary to the inclination of Capt. *Rogers*. In the morning of the 20th, a boat came from the town with a letter from the *English* merchants residing there, in which they expostulated with the two Captains, for making a prize of the bark, alledging that there was a free trade agreed to in those islands, between her Majesty Queen *Anne*, and the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, which had been so religiously observed by the latter, that they had caused an *English* ship taken there by a *French* privateer to be restored. This letter was signed by *John Poulden*, Consul, and three merchants.

To this epistle the Captains immediately returned an answer, that having no instructions
re-

relating to the *Spanish* vessels trading among those islands, they could not justify parting with the bark, without some order or proclamation of her Majesty. That in case Mr. *Vanburgh* was not restored, they would carry away all the prisoners, and if they apprehended any detriment to the *English* factory, they might ransom the bark, and seek their redress in *England*. After other letters had passed between them, Mr. *Crosse*, one of the *English* merchants came off in a boat on the 22d, bringing with him Mr. *Vanburgh*, together with five butts of wine, hogs, grapes and other refreshments, Upon which Captains *Rogers* and *Courtney* caused the goods to be taken out of the prize, sold the bark to Mr. *Crosse* for 450 dollars, and put the prisoners on board her. After which a committee was held, by whom the whole of this transaction was examined and unanimously approved.

On the last of *September*, they ran by *St. Lucia*, one of the *Cape de Verd* islands, and about eleven o'clock came to an anchor in the harbour of *St. Vincent*, when seeing several men on shore, and knowing the island to be uninhabited, Captain *Cooke* went in the pinnace, to learn who they were, and found them to be *Portuguese* come from the island of *St. Anthony* to catch turtle. This island lies $16^{\circ}. 55'$. north latitude, and $25^{\circ}. 36'$. longitude from *London*. They found that it contained hogs, goats, and great numbers of *Guiney* hens, and in the road they caught plenty of fish. In the woods they found abundance of large spiders, the bodies of which were as big as small walnuts, and their webs being as strong

strong as ordinary threads and very numerous, were troublesome to get through. While they lay there, new disturbances arose among the men in relation to plunder; upon which, such articles were framed as were unanimously agreed to by the crews in both ships.

While they staid here to clean their ships and take in wood and water, they sent their linguist with a very respectful letter to the Governor of these islands, desiring leave to traffick for refreshments, as being the subjects of *Great-Britain*, and allies of the crown of *Portugal*. Some time after, the Deputy-governor, who was a negroe, came on board the *Duke*, bringing with him hogs, fowls, oranges, limes, water melons, musk melons, tobacco and brandy, for which he was paid in prize goods of little value, and having afterwards staid some days for the linguist, it was resolved to sail without him.

Of these islands, which are ten in number, there are only seven inhabited, which are *St. Jago*, *St. Nicholas*, *Bonavista*, *St. Antonio*, *Brava*, *Mapo*, and *Fuego*, so called from its volcano. *St. Jago* and *St. Nicholas* are the most populous, the former is the seat of the Governor, and a bishop's see: however, the island of *St. Vincent* is a better road for shipping than *St. Jago*. Here some of the *Duke's* people went on shore in search of game, but could start none, except a wild ass, which, notwithstanding its being wounded, escaped, after having led them a long chase. The land of this island is mountainous and barren, and its air is not very healthy, great part of it being over-run with wood; but though
many

many of the people grew sick here, they were relieved by bleeding.

On the evening of the 8th of *October*, the deputy-governor was set on shore, at a part of the island where there were no houses, and therefore was obliged to spend that night in a cavern. They then set sail for the coast of *Brazil*. On the 22d, Mr. *Page*, second mate of the *Dutchess*, being ordered to serve on board the *Duke*, he refused to change his ship, and struck Capt. *Cooke* for insisting he should. However he was at last brought on board the *Duke*, for being charged with mutiny: he desired to go to the head to ease himself before he made his defence, which being permitted, he jumped overboard, in hopes of getting back to the *Dutchess*, while both the Captains were absent, but he was taken up, punished, and laid in irons.

On the 18th of *November*, they anchored before the island of *Grande*, on the coast of *Brazil*, in 11 fathoms water. While they lay there new quarrels arose on board the *Dutchess*, upon which Capt. *Courtney* immediately put eight of the ringleaders in irons, which frightened the rest, and probably prevented their attempting to run away with the ship. On the evening of the 20th, Capt. *Cooke* and Lieut. *Pope* were dispatched to *Angré de Reys*, by the Portuguese called *Nossa Senhora de la Conceptione*, a village at about the distance of three leagues, with a present to the Governor of butter and cheese, to desire his friendship, but as they approached the shore, the inhabitants believing them to be *French*, fired at them several times, though without

out doing them any damage, but on discovering their mistake, begged their pardon. The governor being gone to *Rio Janeiro*, a city twelve leagues distant, they were entertained with great civility by a Friar, who informed them that they had been lately plundered by the *French*.

On the 22d several of the inhabitants came in canoes from the town with fowl, corn, limes, &c. which they exchanged for trifling necessaries. Capt. *Rogers* and Capt. *Courtney* behaved to them with great civility, and promised a handsome present to such of them as should secure any of the men who might happen to desert.

On the 23d a *Portuguese* vessel, laden with negroes for the service of the gold mines up the country, came to an anchor near the ships, when Capt. *Rogers* sent the pinnace, with several persons armed, to enquire whence she came, to which her Captain returned a very satisfactory answer, and sent a pot of sweetmeats and some very fine sugar, as a present to the *English* commanders. A short time before, some *French* buccaneers put in here to water, seized about 1200 pounds weight of gold in boats, which were carried by water, because the road by land from the mines to *Rio Janeiro* was almost impassable.

About this time two persons on board the *Dutchess* attempted to make their escape into the woods, but in the night were so frightened by the noise made by the monkeys and baboons, which they took to be tygers, that they ran back, plunged into the water, and called out to the ship, in order to be taken on board. This
however,

however, did not prevent two *Irish* landmen escaping into the woods soon after. On the 23d, about four in the morning, the watch on the quarter-deck, observing a canoe, called to the men to come on board, but they not answering, and striving to get away, it was suspected that they had either got the two men; or were going to fetch them off the island, upon which the pinnace and yawl were immediately sent after them, and the pinnace coming near the canoe, fired in order to stay them, but to no purpose, till one of the *Indians* who rowed the canoe was wounded: he who owned the canoe and steered her was a Friar, who had a quantity of gold which he had got at the mines. This Friar ran the canoe on shore in a little island full of wood, at the instant when the pinnace and yawl landed, and was running away, when a *Portuguese*, who had no gold to hide, and knew the others to be *English*, called the Friar back, who with several slaves were taken on board the *Duke*; but the wounded *Indian* died in two hours. Capt. Rogers made the Friar as welcome as he could, but he was not to be comforted for his losing his slave, and declared that he would seek for justice either in *Portugal* or in *England*.

On the 24th, Mr. *Dover* and Mr. *Vanburgh* went to divert themselves in the pinnace, and at their return brought with them a creature that stunk intolerably. Its skin was covered with fur, stuck full of sharp prickles like those of an hedge hog, and its head resembled a monkey's. The *Portuguese*, among whom were several *Franciscan* Friars, coming to the side of the ships,

—armed

affirmed that it was delicious food, and that its offensive smell arose only from the skin. However none of the sailors had any inclination to taste it.

On the 27th of October, Capt. Rogers, Capt. Courtney, and some of the other officers went in the boat to *Angré de Reys*, to see a procession in honour of the conception of the *Virgin Mary*. They were treated with great politeness by the *Portuguese* Governor, who desired that their music, which consisted of two trumpets and an hautboy, might assist at divine service instead of an organ, which was readily granted. When the service at church was over, the musicians, who were by this time half drunk, marched at the head of the procession, in which was carried incense, the host, and an image of the Holy Virgin, adorned with flowers, encompassed with lighted wax candles, and carried on a bier by four men, followed by the guardian of the convent,, about 40 priests and friars, the Governor of the town, with Capt. Rogers, Capt. Courtney, and the other officers of the ships, each of whom had the complaisance to carry a wax taper. The rear was closed by some junior priests, and the principal inhabitants, carrying consecrated candles. As soon as the ceremony was over, an handsome entertainment was provided at the convent for the *English* gentlemen, and another at the guard-house by the Governor, whose residence was about three miles distance.

Angré de Reys is poorly built, it consisting only of about 60 low houses, covered with palmetto leaves, but it has two churches and a monastery

of *Franciscans* which is very neat and plainly furnished. But tho' these friars had some black cattle, they did not chuse to dispose of any of them.

The officers being returned on board, the boat was sent back to the town for liquor, with an invitation to the principal gentlemen to return the visit on board, to which they agreed, and spent the time with great mirth. In their cups they toasted the Pope's health, while Capt. Rogers, in return, toasted the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *William Penn*, the celebrated quaker, which they pledged with much good humour. As the weather was hazy, the whole company lay on board all night, and in the morning were set on shore in the boat; Capt. Rogers making the fathers of the convent a present of some butter and cheese. They were all highly delighted with their agreeable entertainment, and promised to take the greatest care of some letters that were given them to be transmitted by their means to *England*.

The island of *Grande* is about nine leagues long, and both that and the main is very high land. It is covered with wood, and affords plenty of good timber, and excellent water. It abounds with monkeys and other wild beasts; and with oranges, lemons, and guavas, which grow wild in the woods. The necessaries they got from the town of *Angra de Reis*, (which is situated on the continent of *Brazil*, on the other side the harbour formed by this island) were rum, sugar, and tobacco; beef, mutton, hogs, fowl, *Indian* corn, bananas, pine-apples, plantains,

tains, guavas, lemons, and oranges ; but they have no bread there except cassado, which they call *faranada pan*, or *bread of wood*, and they have no kind of sallading. While the ships staid here, the winds were but little variable, they commonly blowing between the north and east, and the weather was extremely hot. The rivers and bays abound with fish, the most remarkable is the shark, which has three rows of teeth, a very tough skin, and when eaten, tastes very strong, especially the old ones : They are frequently ten feet long, and though commonly attended by one or two small fishes, called a pilot fish, are said never to devour them, because they find out their prey. The shark is very heavy, and his mouth being below his head, he is obliged to lie upon his back, in order to catch his prey ; and in this manner often seizes men who are swimming, taking off a limb at a bite : But though he is extraordinary strong in the water, he is soon drowned by playing with a line.

The pilot fish, when swimming in the water, greatly resembles a mackrel, and looks as if he were painted blue and white in a circular manner resembling a barber's pole. There is another sort of a pilot fish, which when out of water is of a deep blue, only his belly is of a higher colour than his back and sides, the scales are smooth like those of a tench, and it's black speckled like a seal's skin. Capt. Cooke struck one of these with a harping iron, and found it eight inches long, and three inches broad.



CHAP II.

The Duke and Dutcheſs ſail from the Bay of Grande, meet with a dreadful Storm, and arrive at the Iſland of Juan Fernandes, where they find Alexander Selkirk. An Account of the Manner in which he lived alone in the Iſland, and the Proceedings on Shore till their Departure.

ON the firſt of December, the Duke and Dutcheſs ſailed out of the bay of Grande, and on the 23d, made land, which was ſuppoſed to be *Falkland's Iſland*, and as they ran along the ſhore it ſeemed to reſemble ſome part of *England*, it having ſeveral good bays and valleys; it made a very agreeable appearance, and they obſerved abundance of ducks and ſmall fowls, beſides ſhoals of fiſh, but could perceive no ſigns of inhabitants. They gueſſed it to be about 90 miles long and 70 in breadth. The body of this iſland lies in about $51^{\circ}.20'$ ſouth latitude, and 64° weſt longitude.

On the 5th of January, they had a violent ſtorm, which ſoon filled the waſte of the Dutcheſs with water, to ſuch a degree, that it was expected ſhe would ſink every moment, and at nine at night, as the men were going to ſupper, ſhe ſhipped a ſea at the poop, which beat in all the cabbin windows and bulk head, and hove the firſt Lieutenant half way between the decks,
with

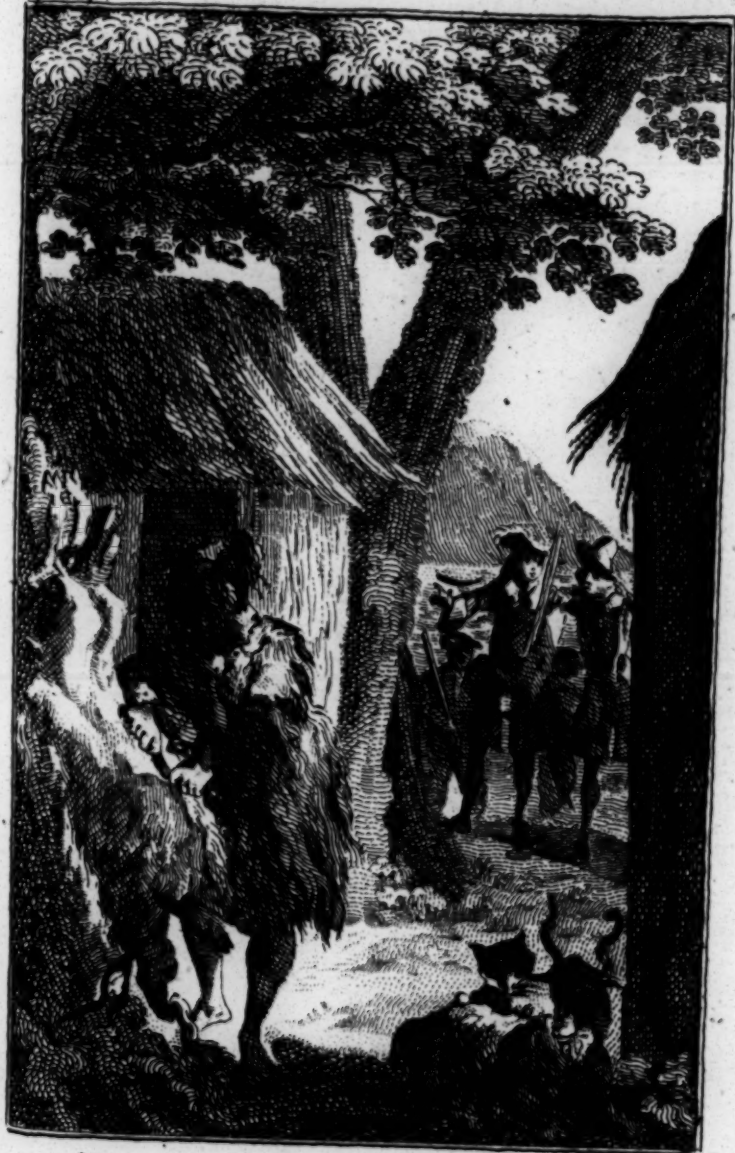
with several muskets and pistols that hung there, darting a sword that was against the bulk head of the cabbin, thro' a hammock and rug which belonged to Capt. Cook's servant, that hung against the bulk head of the steerage, and had not the bulk head of the great cabbin given way, all who were in the other cabbin must inevitably have been drowned, before the water could have run off. The yawl was staved on the deck, and it is surprising that many were not killed with the bulk head, the shutters, and the arms that were driven with prodigious violence. However one or two of the men were hurt, and not a rag of dry cloaths left in the ship; their chests, hammocks and bedding being all soaked in water,

On the 15th, they stood to the northward, found smooth water in the *South Seas*, and saw several albatrosses, pintados, and other sea-fowl; and, on the 17th, found by a good observation, that they had got round *Cape Horn*, *Terra del Fuego*, and the *Streights of Magellan*, and were to the northward of *Cape Victoria*. The men began now to drop off with the scurvy; but on the 26th, they made land, which they took to be *St. Mary's Island*, on the coast of *Chili*, and continuing to steer to the north, they on the 31st saw the island of *Juan Fernandes*, when Mr. *Dover*, second Captain of the *Duke*, went off in the afternoon in the pinnace, in search of provisions, and to find the best place to anchor in; but as soon as it grew dark, a fire was observed on shore, on which it was concluded that there were ships in the road; and as it was believed

that the light proceeded from *French* vessels at anchor, and that they should be obliged either to fight them or to continue in want of water, the ships were ordered to get ready to engage.

While they were under these apprehensions, they stood to the westward, in order to fall in with the southerly wind, till having passed the island, they returned back to it again, and running close up to the north-east side, the squalls of wind which blew from the shore, forced them to reef their top sails, when they opened the middle bay, where they expected to have found the enemy; but saw all clear, and no ships either in that bay or in the other to the north-east. About noon, the yawl was sent ashore with Capt. *Dover*, Mr. *Fry*, and six men well armed. Mean while the *Duke* and *Dutchess* kept turning to get in; but such heavy squalls blew from the land, as forced them to let go their top-sail sheet, and to keep all hands to stand by the sails, for fear of their being carried away by these winds. These squalls proceeded from the land, which is very high in the middle of the island.

The yawl not returning, Capt. *Rogers* sent his pinnace, with the men armed, to see what was the occasion of her stay, for he began to be afraid that the *Spaniards*, had a garrison there, and might have seized them. He therefore put out a signal for the yawl, and the *Dutchess* shewed a *French* ensign: However, the pinnace soon returned from the shore, bringing not only a great quantity of cray fish, but a man cloathed
in



*Alex. Selkirk, found in the Isle
of Juan Fernandez.*

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in goats skins, who made a very wild and uncouth appearance.

This person had been four years and four months on the island, being left there by Capt. *Stradling*, who commanded a ship called the *Cinque Ports*, of which this man, whose name was *Alexander Selkirk*, had been master; and Capt. *Dampier* being at that time in the same ship, now telling Mr. *Rogers*, that *Selkirk* had been the best man on board her, he immediately made him mate of his own ship. It was he who made the fire the night before, on his seeing the ships, which he judged to be *English*. During his stay here, he saw several ships pass by; but only two came to an anchor, belonging to *Spaniards*, from whom he with difficulty escaped. Had they been *French*, he would have submitted; but he chose to run the hazard of dying alone on the island, rather than to fall into the hands of the *Spaniards* in those parts, because he apprehended they would murder him, or make a slave of him in the mines: For he justly feared that they would spare no stranger well acquainted with the *South Seas*. These *Spaniards* had landed before he knew what they were, and came so near, that he had much ado to escape, for they not only shot at him, but pursued him to the woods, where he climbed to the top of a tree, at the foot of which some of them made water, without seeing him, and afterwards killed several goats just by: but went off again without discovering him.

He said that he was born at *Largo* in the county of *Fife* in *Scotland*, and was bred a sailor
from

from his youth. The reason of his being left there was a difference between him and his Captain, which, together with the ship's being leaky, made him at first willing rather to stay here, than to go along with him, and when he was afterwards desirous of going, the Captain would not receive him. He had been before at the island to wood and water, when two of the ship's company were left upon it for six months, till the ship which had been chased thence by two *French* South-Sea ships, returned and took them on board.

He had with him his cloaths and bedding, with a firelock, some powder, bullets and tobacco, a hatchet, a knife, a kettle, a bible, some practical discourses, and his mathematical books and instruments. He provided for himself, and sought for amusement, as well as he could, but for the first eight months, had much ado to bear up against melancholy, and the terror which frequently arose in his mind at being left alone in so desolate a place. He built two huts of pimento wood, covered them with long grass, and lined them with the skins of the goats he shot for food, as long as his powder lasted, which was no more than a pound. He got fire by rubbing two sticks of pimento wood together, upon his knee. In the lesser hut, which was built at some distance from the other, he dressed his victuals, and slept in the larger, where he also employed himself in reading, singing psalms and praying, so that he said he was a better christian, while in his solitude, than ever he was before,

before, or than he was afraid he should ever be again.

At first he never eat any thing 'till he was constrained to it by hunger, which partly arose from his grief, and partly from the want of bread and salt, nor did he go to bed till he was unable to watch any longer. The pimento wood, which burns very clear, not only served him for fire and candle, but refreshed him with its fragrant smell. He might have had fish enough, but as he wanted salt, he did not chuse to eat them, because they occasioned a looseness, except cray fish, which are there as large as our lobsters, and are very good; these he sometimes boiled, and at others broiled, as he did his goat's flesh, of which he made very good broth; for they are not so rank as ours. He kept an account of 500 which he had killed, during his residence here, and of his having caught above as many more, which he marked on the ear, and then let them go.

When his powder failed, he took the goats by his swiftness of foot; for being cleared of all gross humours by the continual exercise of walking and running, he ran with such wonderful swiftness through the woods, and up the hills and rocks, that the swiftest goat in the island was scarcely a match for him, as was observed by the persons on board the *Duke and Dutches*, who, while they stayed there, employed him to catch goats, and having a bull dog, sent him from one of the ships with several of their nimblest runners to assist him, he distanced and tired both the dog and the men, caught the goats, and ran back with them on his back. He told them
that

that his agility in pursuing a goat, had once like to have cost him his life; for he was so eagerly engaged in the pursuit, that he caught hold of it upon the brink of a precipice, of which he was not aware, the bushes concealing it from his view, so that he fell down a prodigious height with the goat, and was so stunned and bruised with the fall, that he lay there about 24 hours, and on his recovering his senses, found the goat dead under him. He was so hurt that he was scarce able to crawl to his hut, which was about a mile distant, or to stir abroad again in ten days. Mr. *Selkirk* at last came to relish his meat well enough without salt or bread, and in the proper season had plenty of good turnips, which had been sowed there by Capt. *Dampier's* men, and had now overspread some acres of ground. He had cabbages enough from the cabbage trees, and seasoned his meat with pimento, commonly called *Jamaica* pepper. He also found a black pepper called *malageta*, which was proper for expelling wind, and a good remedy for griping in the guts. He soon wore out all his cloaths and shoes, by running in the woods; upon which he made himself a coat and a cap of goat-skins, which he stitched together with slender thongs of the same skins: though he had no other needle, but a nail, and when his knife with which he cut these thongs, was worn to the back, he made others, as well as he could, of some iron hoops that were left ashore, which he beat straight, and ground upon stones. Having some linen cloth by him, he sewed him some shirts with a nail, and stitched them with the worsted

worsted of his old stockings, which he pulled out on purpose, and he had his last shirt on when he was discovered in the island. His being obliged to go barefoot, made his feet become so hard, that he ran every where without difficulty, and it was some time after his being found, before he could wear shoes, for not being used to any so long, his feet swelled on his first attempting to walk with them.

After he had conquered his melancholy, he sometimes diverted himself with cutting on the trees his name, the time of his being left, and his continuance there. He was at first much pestered with rats, that bred in great numbers from some which had got ashore from ships that put in there to wood and water. The rats gnawed his feet and cloaths while he slept which obliged him to cherish the cats by feeding them with goat's flesh, when many of them became so tame, that they would lye about him in hundreds, and soon delivered him from the rats. He also tamed some kids, and to divert himself would now and then sing and dance with them and his cats, so that by the favour of providence and the vigour of youth, being now only 30 years old, he at last conquered all the inconveniences of his solitude, and grew very easy.

At his first going on board, he had so much forgot his language for want of use, that he could scarcely be understood, for he seemed to speak his words by halves; a dram was immediately offered him, but he would not touch it, for as he had drank nothing but water since his being there,
he

he had an aversion to any thing so strong as spiritous liquors, and it was some time before he could relish the ship's provisions. He could give no account of any thing produced in the island, that had not been before discovered by the *English*, except some black plums, which were very good, but hard to come at; the trees that bear them growing on rocks and high mountains. Great numbers of pimento trees were found there, some of which were 60 feet high, and about two yards in circumference, and cotton trees that were still higher, and near four fathoms round.

The winter lasts no longer than *June* and *July*, and is not then severe, there being only a slight frost, and a little hail; and the heat of the summer is equally moderate, there being neither much thunder nor tempestuous weather of any sort, and he saw no venomous nor savage creature on the island.* This account gave *Daniel Defoe* the hint of writing his ingenious romance of *Robinson Crusoe*.

On the 3d of *February*, they got the smith's forge on shore: Capt. *Rogers* also set the carpenters to work, and had a little tent made for himself. The *Duchess* had also a tent erected for her sick men; a few of those on board were employed in supplying the rest with fish of several sorts, of which there was great abundance. There were sea fowls in the bay as large as geese but they are fishy; and Mr. *Selkirk*, to whom

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they gave the name of Governor, never failed to procure them two or three goats a day for the sick men, by the help of which, together with the greens, and the wholesome air of the island, they soon recovered of the scurvy. They spent their time till the 10th, in refitting their ships, and taking in wood and water, and also in boiling up about 80 gallons of sea-lion's oil, of which they might have made several tons had they been provided with vessels. This oil they refined for their lamps, in order to save candles; the sailors also sometimes fryed their meat in it, for want of butter, and found it agreeable enough. The men also eat young seals, of which, as well as the sea-lions, they found vast numbers on the shore; they preferred them to the ship's provisions, and thought these seals as good as *English* lamb.

As they had been informed at the *Canaries*, that five stout *French* ships were about to sail into these seas, they made what haste they could to get all their necessaries on board, and on the 13th of *February*, a consultation was held, in which several regulations were made for preserving secrecy, discipline, and strict honesty on board both vessels, and the next day weighed, in order to steer for the island of *Lobos de la Mar*, having buried only two men in the island.

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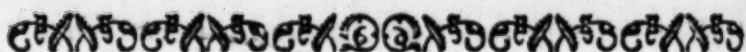
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C H A P. III.

A Description of the Birds called Boobies and flying Fish. Several Prizes taken. An Account of the Island called Lobos de la Mar. A Descent upon Guaiacuil concerted, and the Town of Puna taken by surprize.

ON the 17th of February, they made land, which was supposed to be the island *Pajaros*, and on the 24th, crossed the tropic of *Capricorn*, when they saw several tropical birds, among which were the boobies; these are about the bigness of a magpye; the feathers are black and white on the top of the back and wings, and white underneath; the eyes are large, the beak is red, and the tail consists of only one feather, which is about a foot and a half long; they fly high, and are supposed to live on fish, but are seldom seen any where but near the tropics.

On the 3d of March, at which time the weather was very hot, they saw several trees and pieces of wood floating on the water, with many bunches of weeds, and abundance of sea larks about them, some of which Capt. *Cooke* shot in the pinnace, as also a boobie that was almost white, and a seal which immediately sunk: with the fisgig they struck a very large sun-fish, but it at last got away: It swam very lofty, and came close to the boat when they struck it. They also saw some flying fish. which are long and slender,

slender, with a very large eye, the body resembling that of a mullet in shape and colour. They fly sometimes near as far as a gun-shot before they touch the water, and then drop into the sea; they being chased by their enemies the dolphins, who swim so swiftly that they often catch them on their falling into the water, and sometimes these fish drop into the ships.

On the 14th in the afternoon, they saw a sail, and the *Dutchess*, being nearest, soon took her. She was a small vessel, bound from *Guaiacuil* to *Cheripe*, to load for flower, and had been out 16 days; the master and men were all *Indians*, there being only one *Spaniard* who was a passenger. They had nothing on board but about the value of 50*l.* in money. They informed us that all the *French* ships were gone home some months before, and having ruined the chamber of *Seville*, were to trade there no more. They added, that the *Spaniards* had such an aversion to the *French* that at *Callao*, the sea-port for *Lima*, they killed many of them, and quarrelled so frequently with them, that for some time before they sailed from thence, none were suffered to go ashore. The prisoners also told them that there had been no enemies in those parts, since Capt. *Dampier* was there four years before, and that Capt. *Stradling's* ship the *Cinque Ports*, who was *Dampier's* consort, foundered on the coast of *Barbacom*, where only he, and six or seven of his men were saved; but being taken in their boat, had been ever since kept prisoners at *Lima*,

where they lived much worse than Mr. *Selkirk* had done in the island of *Juan Fernandes*.

Having manned the prize with *English* sailors, they haled off close on a wind for *Lobos*, but had they not received some information from the prize's crew, might have endangered their ships by running in upon the shoals between the island and the main; on the 17th, they came to an anchor between the two islands of *Lobos de la Mar*, together with their prize, which the next day they prepared to fit out, as a cruiser, under the command of Mr. *Stratton*, calling her the *Beginning*; and having on the 20th stored her with provisions, and manned her with 32 men, she put out to sea, together with the *Dutchess*. On the 26th, the *Dutchess* brought in another prize: She was of 50 tons burthen, and had a cargo of timber, some cocoa nuts, and tobacco, which last was distributed among the crews of the *Duke* and *Dutchess*. Having on the 30th cleaned and refitted the last prize, she was named the *Increase*, after which, the sick in both ships were carried on board her, under the care of the surgeon, and Mr. *Selkirk*, as master.

The two largest of these islands are called *Lobos de la Mar*, to distinguish them from those named *Lobos de la Tarra*; they are about 6 miles in length, and about 16 leagues from the continent. They afford neither wood, water, nor any vegetable. The soil is a white clay mixed with sand and rocks, and several veins of slate.

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There is here, however, good riding for ships in about 20 fathoms water. Here are abundance of carrion crows, which looked at a distance so like turkeys that Capt. *Cooke* at landing, blessed himself at the sight, hoping to fare deliciously, and was so eager to have them, that he would not stay till the boat could put him on shore, but leapt into the water with his gun, and getting near enough to two of them that were sitting on a rock, let fly at them: but when he came to take up his game, it stunk insufferably, and made Capt. *Rogers* and the other officers very merry at his mistake. The other birds in these islands are, penguins, pelicans, boobies, and a sort of fowl like teal, that burrough in the ground. The ships crews got loads of these last, which they skinned, and praised them as being excellent meat. They found abundance of bulrushes and empty jars, which the *Spanish* fishermen had left on shore; for all over this coast, they use jars instead of casks, for oil, wine, and all other sorts of liquors.

Here are some sea-lions, and abundance of seals much larger than those at *Juan Fernandes*; but the furr is not so fine. They killed several for the sake of their livers; but a *Spaniard*, who was one of the crew, dying suddenly after his eating of them, this kind of food was forbidden. The prisoners accounted all seals very unwholesome.

The wind which always blew fresh over the land, brought a very offensive and noisome smell aboard, from the seals on the shore which gave Capt. *Rogers* a violent head-ach, and every body

else complained of it, though nothing so offensive had ever proceeded from the seals on the shores of *Juan Fernandes*.

They were informed by their prisoners, that it was thought the widow of the late Viceroy of *Peru* would shortly embark for *Acapulco*, with her family and riches, and stop at *Paita* to refresh, or sail within sight of it, in one of the King's ships of 36 guns, and that about eight months before, a ship with 200,000 pieces of eight, and a bishop with a quantity of plate on board, besides a cargo of flour and liquors, had passed by *Paita* for *Acapulco*. They also added, that they had left one *Seignor Morel* at *Paita* in a stout ship loaden with dry goods. That he was bound for *Lima*, and that they expected in a few days the arrival of a ship richly laden from *Panama*. Upon this advice, they agreed to spend as much time as possible without discovering themselves.

On the first of *April*, they found the sea of the colour of blood, which appeared upon inspection to be caused by the spawn of fish, which swam on its surface. On the second, Mr. *Fry* took a prize in the pinnace, and on bringing her in, she proved the ship before mentioned commanded by *Seignor Morel* and his brother, her burthen was near 300 tons; she was deeply laden with dry goods, and besides her cargo, had 50 negroes on board, and many passengers bound from *Panama* to *Lima*, with a fine stock of fresh provisions; the command of this vessel was given to Mr. *Fry*. The day following, the *Beginning* took a prize of 50 tons burthen, laden with

with timber and bound for *Lima*. She had the value of about 90 or 100l. in plate and money, and by this vessel they were informed, that the bishop already mentioned was coming by sea, from *Panama* to *Lima*, upon which information, the cruisers were stationed in such a manner as seemed to bid fairest for shortening his voyage.

On the 12th of *April*, it was resolved in a committee, not to send the *Beginning* prize into *Paita*, as had been agreed on, for fear of discovery; but to attempt the town of *Guaiquil*. The enterprize to be conducted by the three Captains, *Rogers*, *Courtney*, and *Dover*; the first to command 71 officers and sailors; the second to be at the head of 73 men, and the third to command a company of 70 marines; Capt. *Dampier* to command the artillery, with a reserve of 22 men; Capt. *Edward Cooke* was to command the *Dutchess* with 42 men; and Capt. *Robert Fry*, the *Duke* with 40 men. The Blacks, Indians, and prisoners were 260 more.

On the 13th, they haled in for *Cape Blanco*, when a committee being held, it was agreed for the encouragement of the officers and common men, that all gold rings, buttons and buckles, bedding and cloaths, liquors and provisions, with all sorts of arms, except great guns for ships should be allowed as plunder, to be equally divided among the men on board, or on shore, according to their whole shares; and that all wrought gold or silver, crucifixes, and watches, found about the prisoners, should be also plunder, except money, women's ear-rings, loose diamonds, pearls and precious stones; and that
none

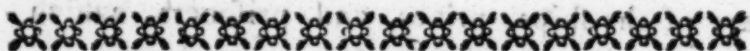
none should keep any plunder, but deliver it to his officer publickly to be deposited in a place appointed and entered in books for the satisfaction of all concerned ; but that those who should commit any disorder on shore, disobey command, quit their post, or behave cowardly in any action, should lose their shares of the plunder, and be severely punished.

On the 15th in the morning, they saw a sail near the shore, and having little wind, the *Duke's* boat, commanded by Capt. *Fry*, and the *Dutchess's* by Capt. *Cooke*, rowed off for her, in such haste that neither of them had the swivel guns they used to carry in their boats, nor their full complement of men ; and only ten muskets, four pistols, and not much powder and shot, nor any water. They rowed very hard to come up with the ship, for the space of six leagues, when the *Duke's* boat coming first near her, she put out *Spanish* colours, fired a gun at the boat, and hoisted a *Spanish* flag at the main-top-mast head. The *Duke's* boat then lay by for the other to come up. The dispute became hot, and continued so for a long time, the boats keeping a constant fire, and the enemy answering it, by which they killed Capt. *Rogers's* brother, and another person, and wounded one in the *Duke's* boat and two in the *Dutchess's*. At length the *Duke's* boat finding the enterprize too difficult, bore away, and some time after, the other did so too. When Capt. *Fry* putting some of his men on board the *Dutchess's* boat with a supply of powder and shot, Capt. *Cooke* attacked her again, and the ships coming up, the *Spaniards* struck

struck to the *Dutchess*. This was the ship they had so long expected. She had been built by the *French*, had 70 blacks, and many passengers, but they had set the bishop on shore with his treasure, and several of his attendance at *Point St. Helena*.

On the 17th, every thing being in order, the men intended for the descent upon *Guaiquil*, amounted to 201, went on board the two barks, when Capt. *Cooke* was sent for on board the *Dutchess*, and Capt. *Fry* to the *Duke*, to take care of the ships, prizes, and prisoners, which were to keep at a convenient distance from the barks, to prevent their being discovered by the enemy; after which Capt. *Rogers* and his barks, together with Capt. *Courtney*, came to an anchor off *Punta Arena*; then taking to their boats, with 40 men, they made for *Puna*, an island covered with swamps, and over-run with mangroves, and in the morning, came to a grapling close under the land, out of the sight of the look-outs. At seven in the evening, the ship came to an anchor between *St. Clara* and *Tumbex*, when the boat weighing, rode within half a mile of the town, and came again to a grapling, for fear of being discovered, in such a manner, that they had the appearance of drift timber upon the water. At four the next morning, they got up close with *Puna*, secured all the canoes and bark logs, and seized the Governor of the town, with about 20 of the people, by whom they were assured that the inhabitants of *Guaiquil* could have no intimation of their being
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so near, those who had fled from *Puna*, having taken refuge in the woods. They found in this town a paper that had been sent from *Lima*, copies of which it seems were dispersed all along the coasts, to give notice that Capt. *Dampier* was again arrived in those seas ; they were however pretty well satisfied that they should be able to execute all their designs, before any forces could arrive at *Lima*.



C H A P. IV.

Guaiacuil taken and ransomed : A Description of that City, and the neighbouring Country.

ON the 21st of *April* the *Beginning* was sent a-head towards *Point Arena*, on the island of *Puna*, for fear of danger, but she found there only an empty vessel, riding close under the Point. This was a *Spanish* bark, sent to load salt, but the men seeing the *English* approach, thought proper to abandon her. All apprehensions were now entirely removed, and therefore at five in the afternoon, the barks and boats rowed for the town of *Guaiacuil*, and at eleven saw a light in the town. upon which they rowed as gently as possible, for fear of being discovered, till they came within a mile of it, when they heard a centinel call to another, talk some time, and bid him bring fire. Perceiving that they were discovered, they rowed over to the other side against the town, saw a fire made where the centinels

centinels talked, and soon after, many lights all over the town and at the water side; they heard them ring the alarm bell, fire several vollies, and saw them light a fire on the hill where the beacon was kept, to give notice that they were come up the river. At this the boats came to a grappling, and such a hot dispute arose among some of the chief officers, that they were heard on shore; but the *Spauiards* not understanding what they said, fetched an *Englishman* to interpret what they heard. However, before he came, the dispute was over. This account they had from the very *Englishman*, who afterwards joined them, and proceeded on the voyage. The dispute arose from a counsel held in the stern of one of the boats to resolve whether they should land immediately or stay till day-break, and the officers differing in their opinions, it was agreed, that since they did not know the ground, and since the barks, in which were near half the men, and the artillery, were not come up, to stay till day light, when it was hoped the barks would join them, and therefore they fell a little way down the river to meet them, hearing at the same time several musket shot in their way, which they at first thought might proceed from the *Spauiards* along the shore.

On the 22d at day-break, they saw one of the barks at anchor, close under the shore, within a mile of the town; and at flood the other coming up the river, they rowed back to the bark, which had fired at some fishermen, who were passing by, and whom they took. All their forces being now joined, they held a counsel in
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the pinnace, proceeded up the river, and sent a flag of truce, with the Captain of the *French* built ship, the Governor of *Puna*, and another prisoner; then towed up the barks a-breast of the town and came to an anchor.

When the Captain of the *French* built ship came to the Corregidor, or Mayor of the town, he asked the number of the *English*, which the Captain magnified. The Corregidor answered they were boys and not men; but the Captain replied, he would find they were men; for they had fought him bravely in their open boats, though he had killed one of the commander's brothers, and wounded and killed others, and therefore advised him to agree to ransom the town; for though he had 3000 men he would not be able to withstand them; to which the Corregidor returned, My horse is ready.

On the 23d, having towed the barks close up before the town, the pinnace went up the river after some vessels, and brought six of them to an anchor by the barks; they also took possession of two new ships of about 400 tons each. They then went on shore with a flag of truce, and the Governor came on board one of the prizes, to agree about the ransom of the town and ships, and to purchase the negroes and goods, for which he offered 140 pieces of eight per bale, one with another: after this he desired to go on shore to prevail on the gentlemen of the place to agree about the ransom, promising to meet the Captains again at seven in the evening, but was not so good as his word; mean-while the boats went

up the river again, to see for more ships, but returned without finding any. However they took several canoes, with some plate on board. After mid-night the centinels hailed a boat which came on board them with one gentleman sent by the Corregidor, with a present of two bags of flour, two sheep, and two hogs ready killed, two jars of wine and two of brandy, assuring them that the Corregidor would have been with them according to appointment, had not one of the principal merchants been absent; but that he would come off by seven o'clock in the morning, and desired them to believe him to be a man of honour. The three commanders returned their compliments to the Corregidor, and their thanks for his present; and desired that he might be told that they hoped he would convince them of his being a man of honour, by meeting them at the time appointed, otherwise the treaty should be at an end.

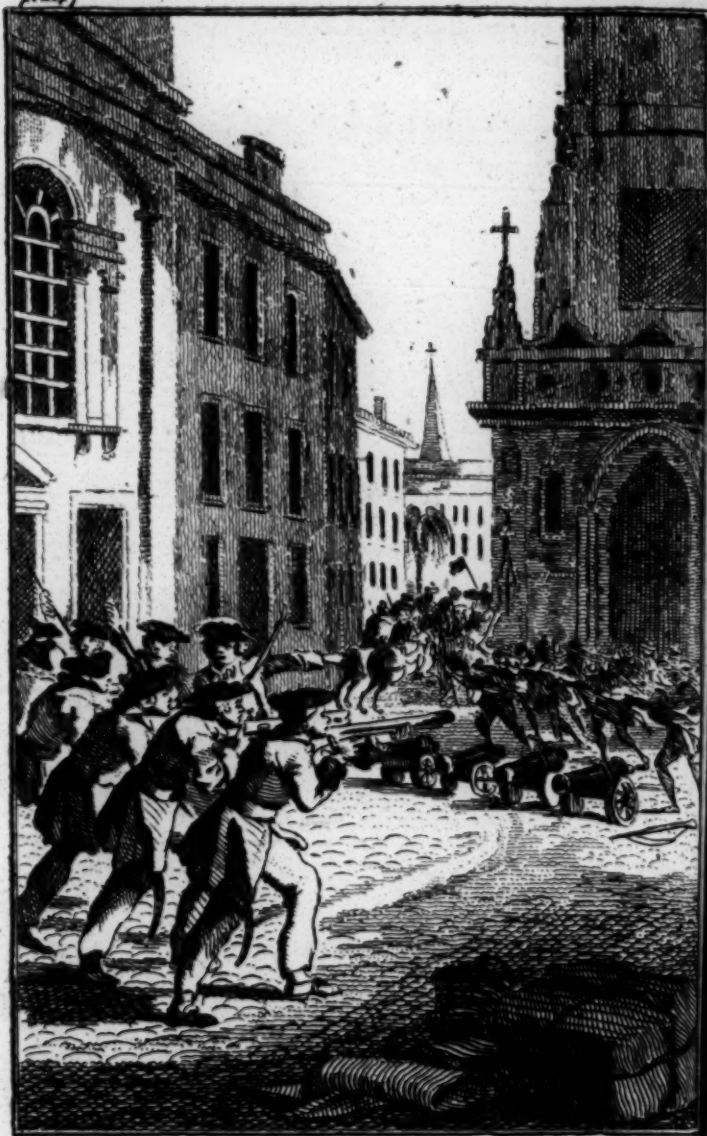
At seven in the morning they saw a flag of truce on board one of the new ships, when manning their pinnace, they sent their linguist with a promise that if the Corregidor came on board the prize, he should be at liberty to return. Upon which he came with three persons more. The two frigates barks were then ordered close under the shore, next the best part of the town, and every thing got ready for landing, in case the agreement should be broke off.

The first proposals, made by the three Captains, were; that 50,000 pieces of eight should be paid for the ransom of the town, the two new ships, and the six barks; besides which, the

Governor should be obliged to buy off the goods and negroes they had taken in the prizes, at certain stipulated prices, to be paid within the term of nine days. To the latter the *Spaniards* agreed, offering to leave two hostages for the performance of the promise; but refused to give the sum demanded for the town and ships, alledging that they had men sufficient to protect them. When imagining that the Corregidor only waited to gain time, they threatened, if their demands were not immediately complied with, to set the town and ships in a blaze before night. However, the Corregidor and other gentlemen agreed to buy the cargoes, and to give hostages for 40,000 pieces of eight for the town, the two new ships, and the barks; but being unwilling to sign this agreement, till it was confirmed by the principal persons in the town, and an *Indian* coming in a canoe to ask the Corregidor whether he had agreed, and that in case he had not, his men were ready, and waited only for his orders to begin the attack, it was proposed to seize him: but he alledging that it was contrary to the flag of truce, he was set on shore again, and an hour's time given him, to get his men ready. However, the boat went and came two or three times, with the flag of truce, but the Governor and Captains not agreeing, they towed nearer the shore, wearing the Union Jack at their top-mast heads.

At four in the afternoon the men landed, fired on their knees at the brink of the bank, and, having loaded, advanced with such bravery, that the *Spaniards* fired only one volley, and fled,
while

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*The Town of Guaiaguit plundered
by Capt. Rogers.*

while the *English* pressing forwards, pursued them with the greatest intrepidity, and on their entering the streets, saw four guns pointed at them before a spacious church; but they no sooner came in sight, than the horse moved off with precipitation. Capt. *Rogers* then called to his men to run and seize the guns, and advanced himself at the head of ten of them, within pistol shot; which boldness so intimidated the enemy, that after one general discharge they all fled, except the gunner, who was an *Irishman*, who staid till he received four wounds, of which he afterwards died. A body of the *English* now coming up, under the command of Capt. *Courtney* and Capt. *Dover*, Mr. *Rogers* staid to secure the post he had so bravely gained, and took possession of the church, where about 12 prisoners were taken, while the others marched to the farther end of the town.

It is observable, that from the time of their landing, till their seizing the guns, and taking possession of the church, which was above a furlong from the water side, was not more than half an hour. The guns were now turned upon the enemy, and Mr. *Dampier* placed at them with a guard of 25 men; but the *Spaniards* soon evacuated the town. However, it was thought proper to set five or six houses, that fronted the church, on fire; these burnt all night, and part of the next day. The reason of their burning these houses, was, there being a hill near this quarter, and thick woods, under cover of which the *Spaniards* might annoy the guard, which was within musket shot: And indeed

they kept firing all night out of the woods at the centinels, or any others who stirred out of the guard, but without doing the least execution; and several parties of horse and foot came down without making any attempt.

In the mean while the *Dutchess's* pinnace, with 22 men, commanded by Lieut. *Connelly*, went up the river, landed at every house, took the plate and whatever else of value they found, and had some skirmishes with the enemy, and in particular chased 35 horsemen well armed, who were coming to assist the inhabitants of *Guaiaquil*. They found the houses up the river full of women, and at one place there were above a dozen handsome well dressed young ladies, from whom they took several gold chains and ear-rings, but behaved with such civility, that the women offered to dress provisions for them, and brought them a cask of good liquor. Some of the largest gold chains the ladies had concealed by fastening them round their middles, legs and thighs; but the women in those hot countries, being thinly clad with silk and fine linen, the men by pressing on the outside of their apparel, felt their chains, and modestly desired them, by means of their linguist, to take them off with their own hands. They called at this house for provisions as they returned down the river, when the ladies expressed no uneasiness or surprize at a second visit. They had taken a large empty bark in their progress, but abandoned her. They returned on the 24th in the evening, and brought with them in gold chains, ear-rings and plate to the value of 1000l.
but

but they all imagined that the want of another boat prevented their obtaining more than double that sum, for while they searched on one side, the barks and bark-logs crossed the river in their flight, carrying many people with their substance out of their reach. They also told Capt. *Rogers*, that they had seen above 300 armed horse and foot in several parties, so that they apprehended the enemy, under the pretence of paying a ransom, was endeavouring to gain time, till they were capable of overpowering them by numbers, when they agreed, in order to prevent their being surprized, to assemble in a body at every alarm.

On the 24th, the *English* colours were kept flying on the towers of the church, where Mr. *Dover* kept guard all day, while the Captains *Rogers* and *Courtney*, took care to have what they thought most useful conveyed to the water side. The Governor of *Puna*, with another prisoner, were the same day sent to the enemy with proposals for ransoming the town; but returned in the evening, with an ambiguous answer: however they desired to be sent back again the next morning.

They were this day informed that the enemy were coming down the hill, on which the alarm was given, and part of the men being left with the guns, Capt. *Rogers* marched with the rest, and met Capt. *Courtney* and his company on the bridge, retiring, who immediately reported that the enemy was numerous and well armed in the north of the town. However, the Captains, *Rogers* and *Courtney*, having joined their

forces, which did not exceed 70 men, went forward to meet them, when the *Spaniards* did not chuse to face them, but upon their advancing, retired into the woods, when the two Captains not agreeing about keeping possession of that end of the town, marched back, taking some of the most valuable effects, which were carried on board the barks.

On the 25th of *April*, the prisoners returned with an offer of 30,000 pieces of eight, as a ransom for the town, ships, and bark, to be paid in 12 days, which the Captains did not approve, as they were apprized that the *Spaniards* had dispatched an express to *Lima*, to expedite the expected succours. The same day, the enemy appeared thick in the woods, and as they sometimes came out, the guards had some skirmishes with them, and the afternoon was spent in shipping off provisions from the town, and making preparations for their security, when it was thought proper to join all their forces at the main-guard, where they had their cannon mounted. At night they lay in the church, round which centinels were placed within a musket-shot of each other, every man keeping his arms and amunition in exact order, and being ready to rise at the least alarm.

At night, a *Frenchman* in Capt. Rogers's company, who with some others, had been sent to strengthen Capt. Courtney's quarters, standing centry, shot one of the sailors dead; for an order having been given to shoot every person in the
night,

night, who did not answer on being challenged, he called out to him in *French*, which the other not understanding, thus unhappily lost his life.

On the 26th in the morning, Capt. *Courtney* returned to his guard, to cover the men who were carrying provisions, and other plunder on board the ships, and the Captains sent their final answer, that the town should be set on fire by three in the afternoon, if sufficient hostages for the payment of 30,000 pieces of eight within six days, were not immediately delivered; but at two in the afternoon, the prisoners returned from the enemies camp, with two horsemen, who informed them, that the *Spaniards* had agreed to this proposal, and that the Governor of *Puna*, who had been very instrumental in concluding the agreement, with an old gentleman taken on board one of the barks, were to remain as hostages for the performance of it, and that if these gentlemen were not thought sufficient, these messengers offered to remain prisoners; which was refused, and they permitted to return to the camp, in order to bring back the agreement signed. The two hostages lay that night at the *English* quarters, and the next morning were put on board one of the ships, while the *English* drew off from the city with drums beating and colours flying, by which means the *Spaniards* were left at liberty to return to their houses. Capt. *Rogers* bringing up the rear with a few men, picked up many pistols, cutlasses, and pole-axes, which the men had thrown away through laziness, as they marched, so weary were they grown of a military life. One circumstance

cumstance is worthy of mention, as Mr. *Rogers* was marching out of the town, he happened to miss one *John Gabriel* a *Dutchman*; but took it for granted, that he was either killed or made prisoner; however the poor fellow had taken up his quarters at a house where there was some excellent brandy, which he attacked so often, that it laid him on the floor, and he was in this condition when Capt. *Rogers* and his men quitted the place. Soon after, the master of the house returned, and finding the *Dutchman* stretched at his full length, and that it was difficult to discover whether he was dead or asleep, resolved to try the experiment, but first called in his neighbours, who advised him to secure the *Dutchman's* arms, which being done without any difficulty, they raised him up, and set him on his feet, when after a little tottering, he opened his eyes, began to stare about him, and seemed to appear not well satisfied at finding himself in such company. However, the honest *Spaniard*, his landlord, soon set his heart at rest by restoring him his arms, and advised him to make all the haste he could to join his companions, who were not yet embarked, when the *Dutchman* not needing many entreaties, set forward, and moving with all the alacrity imaginable, got safely on board. Capt. *Rogers* remarks, that this was the only man who had neglected his duty by getting drunk.

Capt. *Cooke* imagines, that the *Indians* and blacks carried off as much plunder as the *English*, for several of them were taken as they went the rounds, loaded with goods, which they owned
they

they had stolen, and he was afterwards informed that the inhabitants had given plate and money to the negroes to carry out of the town, and could ever hear of it after. However, the plunder taken, exclusive of the ransom, was very considerable, it consisting of 230 bags of flour, beans, peas, and rice, 15 jars of oil, 160 jars of other liquors, cordage, iron ware, and small nails, about four half jars of powder, a parcel clothing and necessaries, 150 bales of dry goods, about the value of 1200*l.* in plate, ear-rings, &c. some packs of indigo, cocoa, a ton of loaf sugar, &c. However, abundance of goods were left in the town, besides liquors of most sorts, and sea stores, with several warehouses full of cocoa, some ships on the stocks, two ships unrigged, and four barks. The hostages informed us, that during the treaty, 80,000 pieces of eight, belonging to the King, were sent out of the town, besides their plate, jewels, and other things of the greatest value, so that if the *English* had landed at first, and given them no time, they were well assured from all hands, they would have got at least 200,000 pieces of eight in money, plate, and jewels, and yet that city had not been so poor for 40 years past as it was then, there having been a fire about a year and a half before, which had burnt down the best part of the city, and occasioned a very great expence in rebuilding it. The men, however, thought themselves very happy, and all imaginable care was taken that every man concerned in the expedition should find his account in it.

Guaiaquil,

Guaiacuil, the metropolis of the province of that name in *Peru*, is about a mile and a half in length, and is divided into two parts, called the old and the new town, which are joined by a wooden bridge designed only for foot passengers, and is above half a mile long. The houses in both towns amount to about 500, but being situated in a low boggy ground, is extremely dirty in winter. There is one regular street along the river side to the bridge, and from thence along the old town. There are four churches, *St. Jago*, *St. Augustine*, *St. Francis*, and *St. Dominic*. Before the church of *St. Jago*, there is a handsome parade, and before that of *St. Dominic*, a parade with an half moon, on which six guns might be planted, but there were none when this descent was made. These churches were all adorned with altars, carved work, and pictures; and in that of *St. Augustine*, there was an organ. But the plate belonging to them was carried away; the priests and students being all gone into the woods. Some of the houses were of brick, and the rest of timber or bamboe split, and some of them were decently furnished. In the merchants storehouses there were great quantities of meal, brandy, sugar, cloathing, cordage, and iron. The inhabitants had some calashes which seemed of little use except to carry them a stone's throw to church, especially in winter, the land all about being so boggy, that no road could be made for them; and Capt. *Cooke* observes, that this swampy ground was full of the largest toads he ever saw, some of them being as big as an *English* two-penny

penney loaf. The town is well situated for trade and ship building, it lying fourteen leagues from *Point Arena*, and seven leagues from *Puna*; it is governed by a Corregidor, who is the chief magistrate, and is appointed by the King. The river is large, and receives many small ones that run into it; it has many villages and farm houses on its banks, along which are abundance of mangroves and sarsaparilla, which impregnating its waters are said to render them of service in the venereal disease; but when the floods come down from the mountains, the water is reckoned very unwholesome, on account of its bringing down with it several poisonous plants and fruits, among which is the machanilla, a poisonous kind of apple, that proves fatal to all the birds that taste of it, and the *English* saw hundreds of them dead on the water while they were there. They also observed many alligators in the river. They have great plenty of black cattle, swine, sheep, goats, hens, ducks, and several sorts of fowl unknown in *England*. They have likewise great numbers of carrion crows, which the *Spaniards* will not suffer to be killed, they preserving them to devour the carrion. The ships here are built under sheds.

The *Englishman* who had lived some time in the town, told them that the *December* before, they had three weeks rejoicings for the birth of the Prince of *Asturias*, when they mustered 1100 foot and 500 horse, all in arms, which came from the country round about, besides a much greater number unarmed. The inhabitants alone amount to about 2000, including
Indians,

Indians, mulattoes, and negroes. During this solemnity, they baited 200 bulls to death, and ran at the ring with spears.



C H A P. V.

They leave Guayaquil, are paid part of the Ransom of that City, and sell the Beginning. Great Numbers of the Men fall sick; they reach the Gallapagos Islands; lose one of their Boats with several Men; take some Prizes, and land in the Island of Gorgona, where they careen their Ships, and fit up one of their Prizes, to which they give the Name of the Marquis; sever other Proceedings while on that Station, with a Description of the Island of Gorgona.

CAPT. Rogers having proceeded with the barks a mile below the town, took his leave of them in the *Pinnace*, which was double manned, with a design to get before them to the ships at *Point Arena*, and the next day, which was the 28th of *April*, reached *Puna*, where he met Mr. *Duck* and Mr. *Hatley* in the *Beginning*, with an empty bark they had taken. By daylight the next morning, Capt. Rogers got on board, where every body was overjoyed at his return, after an absence of twelve days on so dangerous an expedition. They had been very uneasy at hearing no news of what was done, and the scarcity of water was so great, that for some time past, the prisoners had been allowed no
more

more than a pint a day. Mr. *Cooke* and Mr. *Fry* had during this time, been under much uneasiness on account of the prisoners, who had usually their liberty given them by day, but at night they were shut up between decks; and on board the prize, which was not so secure, they were put in irons every evening, which were knocked off in the morning: but the prisoners in the several vessels were never suffered to have any correspondence with each other, by which means they were kept ignorant of their own strength, and of the weakness of their masters.

On the 29th of *April* Capt. *Cooke* dispatched the *Havre de Grace's* boat well manned in pursuit of a vessel that came in sight in the afternoon, which immediately surrendered. This was a bark of about 30 tons burthen, laden with *Guai-aquil* sheep, 270 sacks of flour, 200 sugar loaves, some dried beef, with beans, peas, pomegranates, quinces, plums, and marmalade. She had six men on board, besides the master, who had left *Pulania* seven days before, where orders had been received from *Lima*, to keep a good look-out, as an *English* squadron was soon expected in those seas; whence it appeared that the arrival of the consort ships was not generally known.

Several days being past, without their receiving the stipulated ransom from *Guai-aquil*, they began to think the Corregidor intended to disappoint them, and to put them off till succours should arrive from *Lima*; while the hostages repined at their fate, apprehending their being carried prisoners to *England*. However, on the

first of *May* a boat arrived with part of the ransom, on which many of the prisoners were set on shore ; and on the second in the evening a boat arrived with 22,000 pieces of eight, which having taken on board, they sent the boat back with a message to the Corregidor, that they intended to sail the following day, and that if care was not taken to send the remainder of the money, before their departure, they would take the hostages with them. Soon after Capt. *Courtney* took charge of the *Havre de Grace*, and fell down with her to *Punta Arena*, whither Capt. *Rogers* agreed to follow them the next morning, waiting only to take on board some black cattle, sheep, hogs, plantains, cocoas, and other provisions ; but before his departure, he set the Governor of *Puna*, who was one of the hostages, and several others on shore, making him a present of four sick negroes, and a bale of damaged goods.

The next day a boat came with 3000 dollars in money and plate, which were taken on board the *Duke*, the men who brought it declaring that the other 3000 dollars would soon come, with 12,000 more to trade for goods. But it being supposed that this was only designed to keep them in the bay till a squadron of men of war arrived from *Lima*, they resolved to make all possible dispatch. However, the *Beginning* being small, and of no further use, they sold her to the *Spaniards* for about the value of 50*l*. in pearls, gold chains, &c, and put the prisoners on board her ; but kept the pilots, a person who could speak *English*, the president of *Panama*'s son, and three remaining hostages ; five black women were given to each of those captains who had been great losers.

On the 8th they sailed for the *Gallapagos* islands, but on the 11th of *May*, above 20 men on board the *Duke*, and near 50 on board the *Dutchess*, fell sick of a malignant fever and the number of diseased on board both ships hourly increased. This disorder had been certainly contracted at *Guaiquil*, where a few weeks before their arrival, multitudes of people had been swept away by a contagious disease, so that the ground under the churches, which were their usual burying places, was filled so fast, that they were obliged to dig a large hole of about a rood square, close to the great church, where guard was kept; and the *English* lying so long in the church, where surrounded with unwholesome smells.

On the 17th they discovered land, and the next day were within four leagues of two large islands, which almost join together: and soon after they discovered several others. They then sent out one of the boats in search of water, having first agreed on a place of rendezvous, at a certain rock, in case of separation; but after two unsuccessful attempts, the boat returned, reporting that the large island in which they landed, was covered with nothing but loose rocks, like cinders, and that the earth was so parched, that it broke into holes under their feet, which made it probable that it had been a volcano, but there was much shrubby wood and some greens upon it.

The 20th, 21st, and 22d, they spent in plying among the islands, where the boats, which went on shore, found abundance of tortoises,

large rock-fish, and guanas, which are larger here than in the *West-Indies*, and of several colours and sizes, and one sort has no prickles on the back.

On the 22d Mr. *Hatley* in one of the prize barks, with five sailors, four blacks, and an *Indian* on board, with only water on board for two days, and one of the prize ships, were missing, nor was there any sign of their returning, though lights were kept all night on the topmast head of the *Duke* and *Dutchess*, and guns incessantly fired, upon which Capt. *Rogers* went in search of them with the *Duke*, the *Havre de Grace*, and a bark, and in a few hours came up with the prize ship near the eastermost island, but could get no intelligence of Mr. *Hatley*, whom they gave up for lost,

On the 26th, it was agreed to stand over to the main in search of water, which none of the islands had hitherto been able to afford, and on the 6th of *June*, one of the sailors heard some of the black and *Indian* prisoners talk of murdering all the *English* sailors, and running away with the ship; but on being charged with having concerted this design, they acknowledged they had some talk on that subject; but nothing was seriously meant by it. However, to prevent any ill consequence from these cabals, Capt. *Rogers* divided them among the other vessels. The same day a ship of 80 tons burthen, laden with iron, cloth, &c. struck to the *Dutchess*, after a short chase. She was named the *St. Thomas de Villa Nova*, was bound from *Panama* to *Guaiaquil*, and there were about 40 people on board,
among

among whom were two women, and several passengers of distinction, one of whom was Don *Juan Cardosa*, who was going to take upon himself the post of governor of *Baldivia*.

The next day they cast anchor on the east side of the island of *Gorgona*, and on the 8th the boats of the *Duke* and *Dutchess* brought in another prize, a bark of 15 tons, she was called the *Golden-Sun* and had ten *Spaniards* and *Indians*, with some Negroes, but no other cargo, except a little gold-dust and a large gold chain, which together were worth about 500*l.* with which they intended to have purchased salt and brandy at *Guaiacuil*.

In the evening of the 9th of *June*, a council of all the officers, except Capt. *Rogers*, who was indisposed, was held on board the *Dutchess*, in which after examining the prisoners, it was resolved to steer for the port of *Mangla*, and leaving the ships in a safe road, they were to row up the river in their boats, till they could surprize some canoes, that were better adapted to stem the tides of the river, and with these they were to proceed as far as the rich gold mine of *Barbacore*, or *St. Juan*, where they were persuaded to believe that they might be certain of obtaining a considerable booty, since the *Spaniards* there had not had the smallest intimation of an enemy's being so near.

As Capt. *Rogers*, had before agreed to consent to whatever they should resolve, they hoisted sail for *Mangla*, at about twelve the same night. But Mr. *Rogers* hearing their determination, resolved to discourse with Mr. *Morell* and some other

other prisoners, on whose knowledge he depended, and by them he was informed, that whoever had advised the council to take such measures, either designed to betray them, or were ignorant of the affair; for *Mangla* was not only barren and unfrequented; but the road extremely narrow and full of shoals, with so strong a tide, that there was great danger of the ships being run on shore. The prisoners also assured him that the banks of the river were all the way inhabited by a race of people strongly attached to the *Spaniards*, who would use all possible methods to annoy them with their poisoned arrows from the covert of the woods, and that the river was so narrow, that by felling trees across it, they might effectually prevent their retreat, and cut them all off. Upon this information Capt. *Rogers* sent for Mr. *Courtney* and Mr. *Cooke*, who being informed of the danger to which they were going to expose themselves, changed their course in order to return to *Gorgona*, where they resolved to careen, and fit out the *Havre de Grace* to act as a third consort, under the command of Capt. *Cooke*.

On the 13th of *June* they cast anchor near the shore of *Gorgona*, where the *Dutchess* was appointed to careen, and the *Duke* to lie on guard for fear of being surprized by the enemy; as soon as she was turned out, the *Duke* was careened, and in about 14 days they were again ready to put to sea, to the great surprise of the *Spanish* prisoners, who observed that the careening one of the King's ships at *Lima*, where there were all kinds of necessaries, and artificers ready to
lend

send their assistance, generally took up six weeks.

On the 29th, tents were set up on shore for the sick, who were by this time much better than when they first came to the island; for the bare lying on shore, and having an opportunity of walking about, had such an effect, that they soon gathered strength enough to return to their duty. Those who were well went with the *Spanish* prisoners into the woods, where they were shewn what timber was proper for them, and these prisoners gave them every assistance in their power. The *English* now laid out a ground for a rope-yard, set up a tent for the coopers, another for the smith, another for a sailmaker, and another for a blockmaker, and for the better dispatch of business, each had his crew to act under him. It is not to be supposed that these people were all excellent in their professions. However, they carried on their work very well, necessity and practice teaching them many resources, which the ablest man in these several branches of business would never have thought of. Thus a manufactory was settled on the island of *Gorgona*, and as every officer had his particular charge, and was overseer of one distinct kind of artizans, he had business enough upon his hands, and every body was busily employed. The *Spanish* prisoners looked with amazement at their working in that climate from break of day till night; but what most of all surprized them, was that the *English* found out some new expedient, whenever they were pressed by new difficulties, and when in the judgement

judgement of the *Spaniards* it was impossible for them to proceed any further.

The great work on which they were employed, from the 29th of *June* to the 9th *July*, was fitting out the *Havre de Grace*; in which time she being completely finished, they gave her the name of the *Marquis*, and manned her from the *Duke* and *Dutchess*, when a good entertainment being provided, they saluted each of the other ships with three huzzas from on board her, and liquor being distributed among the ships companies, they drank her Majesty's and their Owners healths, and to their own success, in conjunction with their new consort. Soon after two of the main-deck guns were sent from the *Duke*, and the same number sent from the *Dutchess*, which with four taken at *Guaiaguil*, and twelve that were before in the ship, made 20 very good ones, the carriages being all new, or so well repaired, that they were as good as if they had been mounted in *England*. Her complement were 61 white men, and 20 negroes, who as has been already said, were under the command of Capt. *Edward Cooke*.

The next thing of consequence was to carry the prisoners over to the continent, for they were 72 in number, and had they been dismissed before, might have alarmed the coast. The two *Morells*, *Don Antonio* and *Don Juan Cardoso*, were dismissed among the rest, and at their departure seemed highly satisfied with the treatment they had received, and in particular the latter, who had been ill used by a *Jamaica* privateer, which he once fell in with near *Porto Bello*. This gentleman,

gleman, as we have already observed was, when taken, bound to *Baldivia*, of which he was governor. He was a lively, genteel man, of about 35 years of age, and had been a Colonel in the *Spanish* service. The *Morells* promised to return in a day or two, with as much money as they could raise, towards purchasing such of the prize-goods as remained on hand, which being only valuable on the coast of the *South Sea*, the Captains declared they would otherwise burn, together with the galleons in which they were contained.

The bark and both pinnaces were employed in landing the prisoners, and at the same time they took a small village, and returned to the ships with 7 horned cattle, a few goats, 14 hogs, some fowl, and about 50 bushels of *Indian* wheat. On the 17th in the morning, the two *Morells*, and some other gentlemen, returned in a large canoe, with some money and fruit, and purchased some goods, at so reasonable a rate, that they desired to be permitted to come again with as much money as they could raise, a request which was not at all displeasing to the Captains, while there was no apparent danger of an enemy capable of hurting them.

The next day a negroe, who had the misfortune to be bitten by a speckled snake, died in less than twelve hours, though the surgeon exerted all his skill to save him. The island of *Gorgona* abounds with this species of snakes, some of which are as thick as a man's leg, and three or four yards long: they are of an amphibious nature, and one of them was the same day

day found by the men upon the forecaille, it having conveyed itself on board by the help of the cables.

On the 19th, there were found on board the *Marquis* 500 reams of pope's bulls, which had been a free gift from his holiness to his catholic Majesty, and would have produced a considerable revenue in these parts, they being sold from three rials to 50 pieces of eight each, according to the circumstances of the purchaser, who was thereby excused from fasting on some particular days, from hearing mass, and other ecclesiastical injunctions, the neglect of which would otherwise have been deemed sins. Some of these were thrown overboard, and the remainder used as fuel, and thrust into the fire kept under the kettles.

Soon after five of the negroes belonging to the ship, hid themselves in the woods, in order to desert to the *Spaniards* when their masters were departed, one of whom being retaken, was severely punished, and three others were caught two days after, being forced by hunger to quit their asylum.

On the 20th, a canoe came on board, in order to trade, with some money, and a quantity of limes, fowls, and other refreshments, and this was succeeded by another canoe on the following day. On the 27th, the two *Morells* came again on board, with all the money they could get, and told the Captains that the country being much alarmed, they found great difficulty in getting leave to come to them; that the Governor of *Barbacore*, at the head of above 200 men, was

was upon the coast, in order to prevent the people's trading with them, and to oppose them in case they should land.

In rummaging the galleon, there were found besides 320 bales of linen, woollen, and silks, boxes of knives, &c. a great quantity of bones in small boxes, ticketed with the names of saints, some of whom had been dead seven or eight hundred years, with an infinite number of crucifixes, rosaries, religious toys in wax, images of saints, made of many sorts of wood, stone, and other materials, to the amount of 30 tons, with 150 boxes of books, all which had been brought from *Italy*, and were designed for the Jesuits of *Peru*; but being of small value to the *English* sailors, they satisfied themselves with taking a sample of most sorts, to carry as curiosities to *England*, and left the rest.

But we must not here omit a particular circumstance. A large wooden image of the *Virgin Mary*, which had been either dropt or thrown overboard, was driven to the north point of the island, where some *Indians* from the continent being fishing, they took it up and brought it to the shore, and setting it up with great devotion, wiped it dry with cotton, while such as were not thus employed stood around, greatly amazed, praying and telling over their beads, fancying that the image sweat. Soon after some of the people came on board one of the ships, and reported that the sweat increased in proportion as they wiped it, and shewing the cotton to the linguist, which they foolishly believed to be wet with the sweat of the Holy Virgin, told him,
that

that they should keep it as a choice relic. The *Morells* observing Captain *Rogers* to laugh at the story, endeavoured to cure him of his infidelity, by telling him one that appeared still more marvellous, and, if possible, more absurd. Some years before there being a procession in the cathedral church of *Lima*, which was then very richly furnished with ornaments in gold, silver, and jewels, the image of the Virgin was in particular adorned with diamonds and pearls. These splendid ornaments were, according to custom, left in the church without a guard, till the night after the procession, from the opinion that none would dare to be so sacrilegious as to rob the church; but an unfortunate thief resolving to enrich himself by one daring action, broke into the church at midnight, made up to the image, and attempted to take off a string of rich pearls from the Virgin's wrist, when catching him fast by the arm, she held him, till being found in that posture, he was, on the credit of this miracle, apprehended and executed.

On the 29th, a committee for regulating the plunder was held on board the *Duke*, when several rewards were given to those who had most distinguished themselves, in order to encourage the men to behave gallantly for the future; but notwithstanding the generosity shewn by the commanders on this occasion, a dangerous mutiny was, a few days after, set on foot, which might have proved of fatal consequence, had it not been happily discovered by the steward of the *Dutchess*, who happened to overhear the ring leaders debating on the manner in which they

they should proceed; for above 60 of them had bound themselves under certain articles, which they had respectively signed, to stand by each other, till they had obtained justice, as they termed it, in regard to the division of the plunder, which they imagined unfairly distributed. Four of the chief promoters of this scheme, among whom was the person that wrote the articles, were immediately laid in irons, but were soon after set at liberty, upon their asking pardon, and promising to behave better for the future; the Captains thinking it would be very dangerous for them to proceed rigorously with a few, when so many were concerned. To remove all seeds of discontent, Capt. Rogers gave them the strongest assurances, that they should be satisfied to the utmost in every legal demand, promised to increase their shares of plunder, and concluded with remonstrating to them, in a pathetic manner, the danger of engaging in such rash and unjustifiable conspiracies.

On the 7th of *August* it was agreed to give up to Messrs. *Morell* and *Navarre* their respective ships, which some negroes, and all the goods they could carry away, the latter contracting to give 1200 pieces of eight for the bark and the goods on board, and to pay the remaining 3000 for the ransom of *Guaiquil*, which sums he was to bring to *Manta*, where they were to expect him within twelve days. Some ladies who were on board *Navarre's* ship acknowledged at their departure the great civilities they had received during their being detained.

While they were at this island, one *Michael Kendal*, a free negroe of *Jamaica*, who had for some time lived as a slave in the village the *English* had plundered on the continent, came on board, and related the following remarkable account of an unsuccessful attempt made upon the gold-mines. He observed, that when war was declared at *Jamaica*, he embarked under the command of Capt. *Edward Roberts*, who was joined in commission by the governor of *Jamaica* with the captains *Golding*, *Pilkington*, and *Rash*. They had 106 men, and designed to attempt the mines of *St. Jago* at the bottom of the gulph of *Darien*. When having sailed fifteen days up the river in canoes, and afterwards travelled ten days by land, the *Spaniards* and *Indians* became alarmed, laid ambuscades, and shot many of them. At length, the enemy having assembled upwards of 500 men, and the *English* being reduced to about 60 including the wounded, the *Spaniards*, after a small skirmish, in which the *English* had the advantage, sent them a flag of truce, when being in want of provisions, quite tired out, and not knowing their way back, they surrendered their arms, on condition of being made prisoners of war. They were treated for three days very well by the *Spaniards*; but on the fourth, when they thought all danger had been past, an order came from the chief *Spanish* officer to cut them all off, which the *Indians* and *Spanish* troops cruelly did, as these poor disarmed men sat at victuals, and all were in a few minutes massacred, except a *Scotchman*, a *Frenchman*, an *English* boy, and twelve free negroes, whom, at
the

the intercession of a priest, they kept for slaves. This man, who was one of them, was sold and sent to the mines, where he cleared at least three pieces of eight a day for his master, and was afterwards removed to this place. The rest of these unhappy captives were farther up the country, where they had no opportunity to escape.

Gorgona lies in 3° north latitude, about six leagues from the main, and is about 3 leagues in length, but narrow. At a distance it appears like three hills. It is full of wood and tall trees, among them is the *Palma Maria*, of which the *Spaniards* make masts, and from it a balsam issues, that is esteemed efficacious in several diseases. It has a variety of trees and plants peculiar to these hot climates. The animals found here are monkeys, Guiney-pigs, hares, lizards, and lion-lizards, which change their colours, and are fine creatures. The people caught here a very disagreeable creature, which Mr. *Rogers* supposes to be of the monkey-kind; it had some little resemblance of one of those animals of the middling size, only its hair was thicker and longer, its face, eyes, and nose were less, and more wrinkled and deformed; its ears were smaller, its teeth longer and sharper, its hinder parts more clumsy, and its body thicker in proportion, with a very short tail; besides, instead of five fingers, it had only three on each paw, with the claws longer and sharper. On their letting this animal go at the lower part of the mizen-shrouds, it was about two hours in getting to the mast head, which a monkey would have performed in half a minute; it moved as if

walked by art, keeping an equal slow pace, as if all its movements had been directed by concealed clock work. The *Spaniards* very properly call it a Sloth, and say it feeds on the leaves of a certain lofty tree, and when it has cleared one, before it can get down, and walk a little way to find and climb another, it will become lean and almost starved.

There are also in this island several species of great and small snakes, which are so numerous, that it is dangerous for a man to walk the island, for fear of treading on them.

Near the coast are several sorts of fish unknown in our seas, besides great plenty of mullets, but they are hard to be caught with a hook and line, this Mr. *Rogers* supposes to be occasioned by the clearness of the water, which enables them to see and avoid the hook. Here are likewise abundance of pearl oysters, and some white coral.

As to birds there are not many, except a large sort of fowl called caracosos; but in the rocks there are a multitude of bats, which fly about the island in the night.



CHAP. VI.

They leave Gorgona, and sail to Tecames Bay; where they trade with the Inhabitants; from thence they proceed to the Gallapagos Islands, and afterwards to the Islands Tres Marias which are described.

HAVING completed their business at the island *Gorgona*, they set sail on the 7th of *August*, and about ten days after took a bark of 70 tons burthen, bound from *Panama* to *Lima*; but she had very little on board besides passengers, from whom they learned that the whole coast was alarmed, and the inhabitants under the greatest apprehensions, they having dreaded a visit from the *English*, ever since their taking *Guiaquil*.

On the 25th the barks entered the bay of *Tecames*, and in a few hours the consort ships came to an anchor near them. Mr. *White*, the linguist, ventured ashore without orders, with a *Spanish* prisoner, and landed just as it grew dark, opposite the houses, when some *Indians*, lying in ambush, fired upon them, while others discharged their arrows and lances, tho' they called out to them in *Spanish* that they were friends. They had however the happiness to escape being shot, and to hide themselves all night, during which time those on board concluded that they were either killed or taken prisoners: but at day-light they

called again to the *Indians*, and prevailed on them to trade, provided their padre, who lived six leagues off, would give his consent. The linguist told them there was a padre on board; and they desiring to see him, he was sent ashore, where he wrote a letter to the priest of the place, earnestly recommending a trade, and expressing the many civilities shewn to him and the other *Spanish* prisoners. At the same time he let the people know how easily the *English* could land and burn the church and houses; but that they were full of charity, and kind to those in their power. This had a good effect, and they promised that the next day they would trade with them, whether the padre consented or not. On the boats returning with the priest to the ship, he brought with him one of the *Indians*, who entered it with a look of great surprize, and was much delighted with the great cabin, in which he laid himself down; he was naked, and lay on his side, gazing wildly with a look of indolence and admiration, for an hour together, till Capt. *Rogers*, giving him a dram of brandy, a few toys, and some old baize for cloathing, led him out, and he was carried ashore. At the same time the rest of the boats, full of casks, with the men well armed, rowed up a creek for fresh water, when accidentally meeting with one of the chief *Indians*, who was painted and armed with bows and arrows, he advised them to go higher up the river, otherwise the water would be brackish; they offered him a dram out of a quart bottle of strong brandy, on which he drank the major part of it at once, and went away

away extremely pleased, telling them that they should be supplied with what they wanted from the village.

At night they received a letter from the padre, to assure them that he would not interrupt their trade; and the next day they sold on shore baize and other goods for black cattle and hogs. It was observed that the red paint with which the *Indians* were at first daubed, was a declaration of war; but after they had amicably treated with the *English*, they rubbed it off, though they still kept their arms. A present was made them of three large wooden images of *Spanish* saints, to adorn their church, and this they accounted a great favour; and Mr. *Rogers* sent a feathered cap to the chief *Indian's* wife, which was likewise well received, and in return he had a present of bows and arrows.

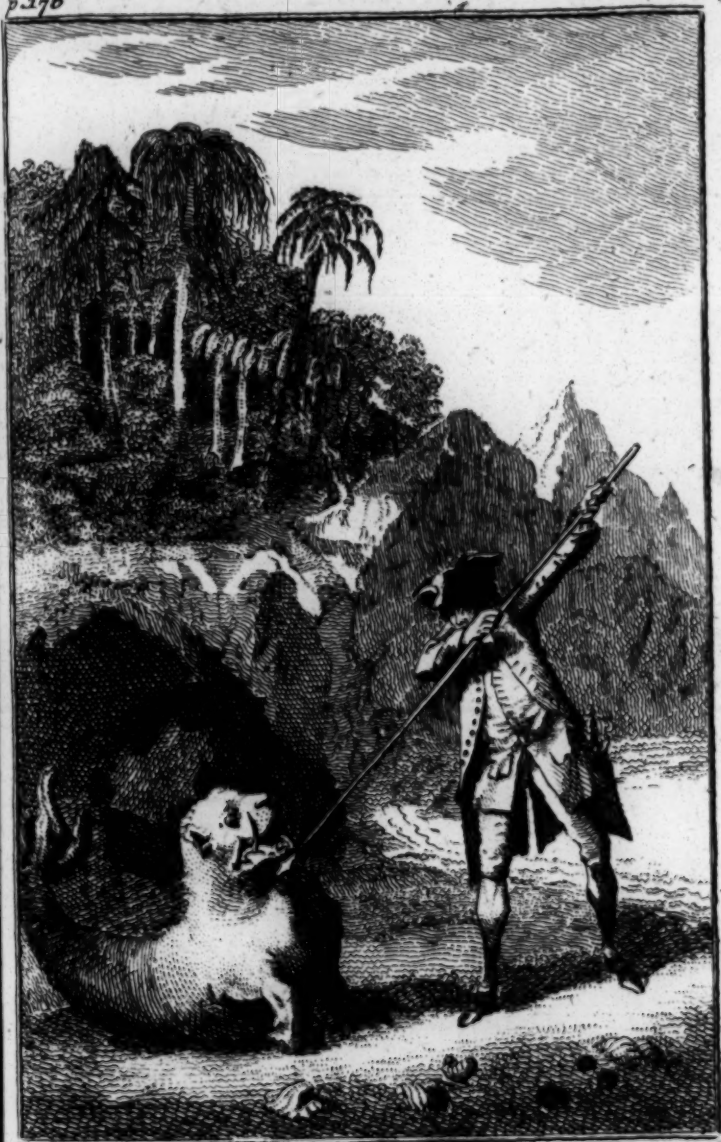
The boats having brought a sufficient quantity of black cattle, hogs, plantains, water, and other provisions, and the ships being heeled and cleaned, they set the priest ashore, and gave him, according to his desire, a handsome young female Negro, of whom he appeared sonder than became his function, with some baize, linen, and other things, as a reward for promoting their trade. They also sent a male Negroe and a piece of baize, to the *Tecames* padre, as an acknowledgment of his kindness; and afterwards put on shore their Negroes.

The village of *Tecames* lies in a bottom, and consisted of only seven houses and a church, all of them low-built, of split bamboes, and covered with palmetto leaves; they were erected
on

on posts, and hog-sties under them; and to ascend to them they had pieces of timber with notches instead of stairs. The men employed themselves in killing wild swine with bows and arrows, and in striking fish with their lances, at both which they were very dexterous. The women had only a piece of baize tied about the waist, and carried their children at their backs.

On the 31st of *August* they sailed from this bay, with a fortnight's fresh provisions on board, in hogs and cows. The next day they saw several grampusses and young whales, engaged with the thrashers and sword-fish, and abundance of water-snakes, one of which was coming up the side of Mr. *Cook's* ship, but the men beat it off; the *Spaniards* say, that there is no cure for such as are bit by them.

On the 10th of *September* they made one of the *Gallapagos* islands, and there laid in a sufficient supply of excellent turtle, besides a good quantity of fish, which they split and salted. The *Spaniards* reckon fifty of these islands, but only one of them yields fresh water. They abound with sea and land birds; among the latter are hawks and turtle doves, both so tame as to suffer themselves to be knocked down with a stick: here are also seals, so fierce as to attack any man who comes in their way; this Captain *Rogers* experienced; he was on the level sand, when one of these animals came open-mouthed at him out of the water, as quick and as fierce as the most angry mastiff let loose. He defended himself by sticking a pike he held in his hand into the creature's breast, on which he retired



Capt.ⁿ Rogers attacked by a Seal.

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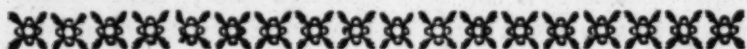
retired a little, but came on again, and this was repeated, till having received three wounds, it retreated snarling and shewing his long teeth out of the water.

On the 17th of *September* they set sail again, and on the 4th of *October* came up with islands called *Tres Marias*, where they staid till the 24th, to take in wood and water; but it was not without difficulty they found a stream that was wholesome, all the springs they met with, except two, from which they supplied themselves, being not only bitter, but strong purgatives, occasioned either by their passing thro' beds of minerals, or among bitter roots of plants. While they were there, seven Negroes out of ten, that were sent ashore to cut firing, deserted into the woods.

The middlemost of the three islands, named *Tres Marias*, is situated in $21^{\circ} 35'$ north latitude, at a small distance from the coast of *Mexico*, they lie in a range at nearly equal distances from each other, about four leagues asunder. The largest, which is the westernmost, is about five leagues in length; the middlemost about three, and the easternmost scarce two; near the smallest are two or three broken white islands; one of the outermost appeared, at a distance, so like a ship under sail, that a signal was given for a chase, but they soon found their mistake.

The trees and shrubs Mr. *Cook* observed there were *lignum vitæ*, birch, silk-grass, prickly-pear, *euphorbium*, and many others. They saw abundance of different sorts of parrots, doves, wood-pigeons, black-birds, thrushes, red-birds, hum-

humming-birds, many hawks of various fine colours, and bats with the ears and nose resembling those of a mouse; many guanas, some racoons, rabbits, and excellent hares, which are much less than ours. There were such numbers of green turtle, that two men might sometimes turn an hundred in one night; the fish were old wives, rock-fish, cavollot, yellow-tail, gar-fish; and many others.



C H A P. VII.

They sail towards California, which is described.

ON the 25th of October 1709, they sailed from the islands *Tres Marias*, and steering to the north, on the 26th sent the bark on the shore of *Puerto Seguro*, in *California*, in search of water. The men saw some *Indians*, who paddled to them on bark-logs, but were at first afraid of coming up to them; but being prevailed on to accept a knife or two, and some baize, they gave them in return a couple of live foxes, a deer-skin, and two bladders of water.

On the 19th some of the crew ventured on shore on bark-logs; for the sea was so high, they did not dare to attempt landing with their boats. Upon this occasion the good-natured *Indians* leaped into the sea to guide the bark-logs, and on their getting ashore the *Indians* led each of the *English* up the bank, where was an old man, who had

had a deer-skin spread on the ground, on which they kneeled before the *English*, who followed their example, and kneeled too; the *Indians* then wiped the water off the faces of the *English* with their hands. The ceremony being ended, each of the sailors, supported by two of the natives, was led slowly through a narrow path to their huts, where they were welcomed by a very dull kind of music, which was made by an *Indian* rubbing two jagged sticks across each other, and humming to it. They then all sat down on the ground, and having regaled their guests with broiled fish, attended them back in the same manner, with the *Indian* music. The natives brought a sample of every thing they had, except their women, children, and arms: some of their knives, which were made of sharks teeth, and a few other of their curiosities, the sailors brought with them on board, and presented to Captain *Rogers*.

The place where they landed was inhabited by above 200 *Indians*, who lived in huts made of boughs of trees and reeds, built in the form of bowers, with a fire before the entrance, and there they lay and slept. The men were naked, and the women have only a short petticoat made of silk grass, deer-skins, or those of pelicans, which do not reach to the knee; some of them wear pearls about their necks, having first notched them round, and fastened them with a string of silk-grass; for Capt. *Rogers* supposes that they knew not how to bore them. These pearls were mixed with little red berries, sticks, and bit of shells, which they considered as so fine an ornament,

ment, that though the *English* had glass beads of several colours, they would not accept of them. The men are strait and well limbed, live by fishing and hunting, and have a greater value for *European* knives, scissars, and nails, than for gold or silver. They have long black hair, and are of a dark brown complexion. Their arms are bows and arrows, with which they are excellent marksmen, and will shoot a small bird flying. Their bows are about six feet long, made of a hard yet pliant wood; the string is formed of silk-grass; and the arrows, which are four feet and a half in length, are made of jointed cane, with four long feathers, about a foot from the notch for the string; at the other end is fixed a piece of hard wood, pointed with a sharp taper flint. The women, who are far from handsome, employ themselves in gathering and grinding grain on a stone, and in making of fishing-lines. They are an honest people, and would not take the least thing without leave; they were willing to assist the *English* in filling the water, and to supply them with whatever they could get. The bay of *Puerto Seguro* has plenty of albacores, dolphins, mullets, bream, and other fish, which the natives are very dexterous at striking with their wooden instruments from their floats, which are made of five pieces of wood, and are moved with short paddles; they frequently leap off the floats and strike the fish when they are near the bottom: they also dive and bring up pearl oysters from the rocks. Some of the sailors told Capt. Rogers, that they saw one of them dive with his instruments, and while he was under water,

water, put up his striker with a fish upon the point of it, which was taken off by another, who watched by him on a bark-log. To this that gentleman says he gave the more credit, as he himself threw some rusty knives overboard, on purpose to try these excellent divers, and they seldom missed catching a knife before it was sunk more than three or four fathoms.

From the mountains down to the sea the land is rocky, but intermixed with pleasant vales and plains. The soil is sandy, and in this place produces only a few shrubby bushes of different sorts, that afford these people several kinds of fruit and berries, which supply the place with bread: in particular, here are round berries resembling those of the ivy, which they dry at the fire, and the inside looks and eats somewhat like parched peas. Another sort, like a currant, has a white pulp and eats tartish, has a large stone within that resembles a bird's eye, and a kernel that tastes agreeably. They have a small black seed, which they grind upon stones, and then eat it by handfuls. Capt. Cooke's men used to thicken their broth with it, and said it served as well as flour; but when boiled in water it tastes something like coffee. They have likewise a fruit growing in pods, the outside of which is green, and peels off, and within, upon a stalk, are many black seeds like the head of a clove, which the natives also eat, they having the taste and smell of green peas. Besides these there are several other plants, roots, and seeds, and a kind of yams resembling those of the *West-Indies*. They have also many sorts of birds, as teal, heron,

wild ducks, and, among many others, a fine bird of the size of a black-bird, but its back is of a dark green, its belly yellowish, the bill and tail are black, and it has a red tuft of feathers among the dark ones on its head.

During the time the ships staid there the weather was serene and pleasant, and some of the men, who went in the bark about 15 leagues to the northward to view the country, said it was there covered with tall trees; and the skins that were found among the people seemed a proof that they had their hunting seasons, when they went farther up into the country to engage in the chase. They had nothing like gardens or plantations about them. The long stay of the *English* made the natives grow familiar with them, and they frequently went on board to view the ships, which they mightily admired. A shirt was given to one of them, but he soon tore it in pieces, and gave it to his companions to put the seeds in they use for bread.

They now began to despair of taking the *Manila* ship, a month having elapsed since the usual time of her passing that way; but to the general joy, she was discovered on the 21st of *December*. Capt. Rogers having no spirituous liquors, ordered on the 22d a large kettle of chocolate to be made for the ship's company; and after prayers began the engagement, which continued very smart for some time, when she struck. She had a large *Manila* ship in company, but had parted with her three months before: this prize was called *Nuestra Senora de la Encarnacion*, and the prisoners said the cargo in
India

India amounted to two millions of dollars: she mounted 20 guns and carried 193 men, of whom nine were killed and ten wounded. Capt. *Rogers*, received a shot through the left cheek, that struck away a great part of his upper jaw, with several of his teeth, some of which dropped upon the deck where he fell; he however lost no men, and had only one wounded besides himself.

On the 25th, the *Dutchess* and *Marquis* went out of the harbour, in order to cruize for the great *Manila* ship, and the same day two centries were placed to give a good look-out on the top of the hill, with orders if they saw three sail in the offing, to make three wafts with their colours. The same afternoon the signal being made from the hill, all the prisoners amounting to 274, being secured aboard the bark without arms, rudder, sails, or a boat, 22 hands were left to guard them; Capt. *Rogers*, tho' in a very weak condition, and his head and throat much swelled, got under sail, and continued the chace all night; but he could not, however, get up before the *Marquis* was disabled, he instantly engaged: the attack was renewed several times, till a chest of arms and cartouch-boxes took fire, when all the three ships being much damaged, it was thought proper, considering the force of the enemy's ship, and the great number of men on board, to pursue her no farther.

After this bloody, though fruitless engagement, in which they lost many of their men, and Capt. *Rogers* was again unfortunately wounded, having part of his heel-bone taken off by a

splitter they returned to *Puerto Seguro*, where they spent their time till the 7th *January* in refitting, wooding, and watering. They had for some time been at short allowance of bread, but had now the pleasure to find as much on board the *Manila* ship they had taken as, with what they had left of their old store, might be sufficient to serve them in the long run they were about to take across the *South-Sea*.

They now resolved to man the prize, to which they gave the name of the *Batchelor* frigate, and Mr. *Fry* and Mr. *Stratton* were, after much dispute, voted to command her, as captains, and have the full charge of navigating the vessel under Capt. *Doxer*, but his office was only to see that nothing should be done contrary to the interest of the owners, and the ship's company. They then appointed the island of *Guam* as the place of rendezvous, and prepared to sail for the *East Indies*.





CHAP VIII.

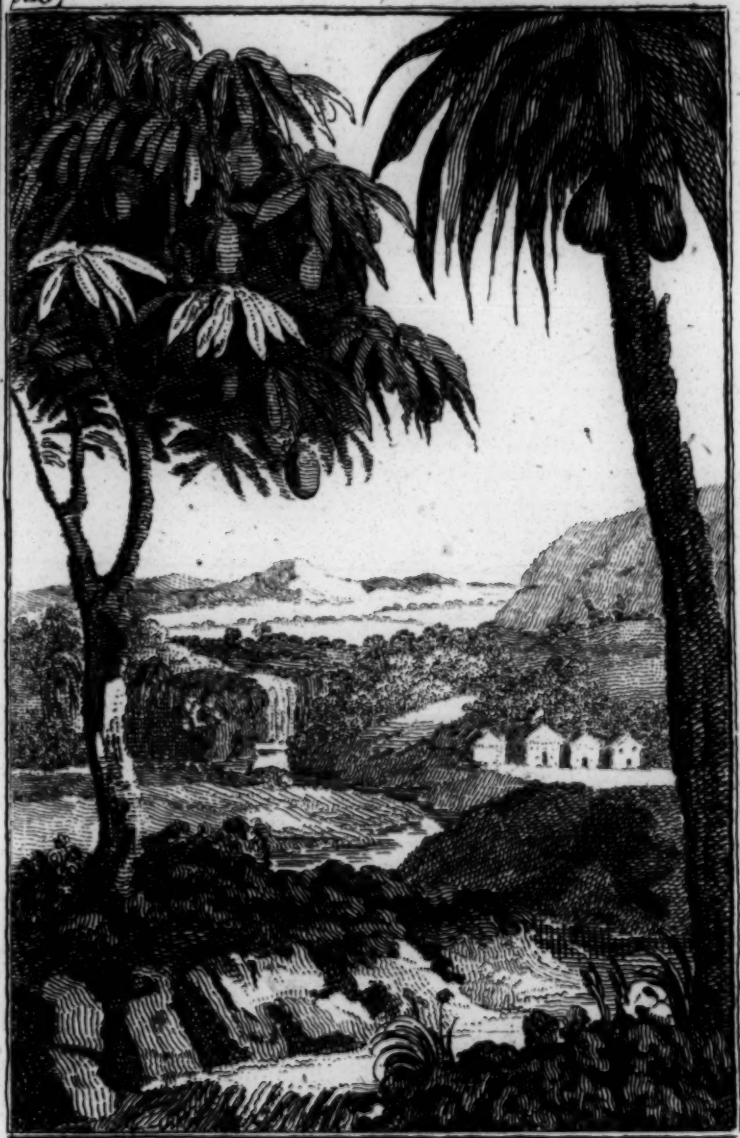
They cross the South-Sea, and reach the Island of Guam, where they meet with an agreeable Reception from the Spanish Governor, and purchase Provisions. They afterwards touch at Bouton Island, and from thence sail to Batavia, where they refit the vessels, and proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, return with a Dutch Convoy to Europe.

ON the 10th of January 1710, they weighed from *Puerto Seguro*, but did not lose sight of land till the 12th; they however continued their voyage with such success, that on the 10th of *March* they came within sight of *Serpana* and *Guam*, two of the *Ladrone* islands. The next day they steered to the latter, having been all day viewed by the natives in different proas, who passed by them with prodigious celerity, but could not be induced to come on board. They were under an absolute necessity of procuring a supply of provisions, especially of bread and flour, of which they had not enough for fourteen days at the shortest allowance; it was therefore resolved to get some of the inhabitants on board, and to detain them as hostages, in case they should be obliged to send any of their men to the Governor. They accordingly took two *Spaniards* who hailed them, and came on board as they were turning into the harbour with

Spanish colours. One of these they detained by way of hostage, while the other was sent ashore with two linguists, carrying a letter to the Governor of the place, in which they demanded the liberty of dealing in a peaceable manner for provisions and refreshments; for which they would not only pay immediately, but behave in every other respect like friends, threatening, in case of refusal, to act openly as enemies.

The next morning the *Dutchess's* pinnace was sent ashore with a flag of truce, to the crew of which the natives behaved with great cordiality, promising to supply them with such provisions as they could spare, provided the Governor would give them leave. About noon one of the linguists returned, and brought with him three *Spanish* gentlemen, who brought an answer from the Governor, expressing his readiness to accommodate them with whatever the island afforded. In return to this polite declaration, a representative was sent from each ship to wait upon the Governor, and make him a handsome present for his civility and readiness to supply them.

On the 16th in the morning several of the officers went in the pinnace to accept of an invitation they had received from the Governor to dine with him on shore. They were treated with all imaginable friendship and respect; 200 men were drawn up in arms at their landing, and the officers and clergy of the island conducted them to the Governor's house, which was a very handsome edifice, considering where it was situated. They were entertained with at least sixty different dishes, and when they took their leave were
saluted



*A View of the Country & the Governors-
House in the Island of Guam.*

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saluted with a volley of small arms. In return they presented the Governor with two negroe boys dressed in liveries, 20 yards of scarlet serge, and six pieces of cambrick, with which he seemed extremely pleased.

The island of *Guam* is about 40 leagues round; the anchoring place is on the west side, and about the middle is a large cove, with several houses built in the *Spanish* taste, with accommodations for the officers and crew of the *Acapulco* ship, the settlement being made on purpose for that ship to take in necessaries and refreshments in her way to *Manila*. There are about 300 *Spaniards* in this and the neighbouring islands, and most of the natives are converts to their religion. They told Capt. *Rogers* that they had there eight priests, six of whom taught school, besides performing their office as priests. They had also schools taught by *Mulattoes* and *Indians*, who had learned the *Spanish* tongue, which is understood by most of the natives,

The island of *Guam* is full of hills, dales, and streams of good water; it produces the bread-fruit, the cocoa nut, and other fruit natural to the soil and climate, besides oranges, lemons, citrons, musk and water melons, which were originally brought thither by the *Spaniards*. The indigo plant grows wild in such abundance, that were they industrious, they might make great quantities of that valuable article of commerce, but being so remote and out of the way of trade, they made no use of it. They have plenty of cattle; but they are lean, small, and generally white. The hogs here make the best pork in
the

the world, from their feeding almost entirely on cocoa nuts and bread-fruit: and were not the *Spaniards* extremely slothful, they might have most of the delicacies and even superfluities of life of their own growth.

The Governor lives on the north side of the island where there is a small village and a convent, and this is the chief settlement of the *Spaniards*, who marry with the natives. There were not at that time above four *Spanish* women on the island: but though the people had plenty of provisions, and lived pretty much at their ease, yet money was so scarce among them, that they could not raise 1000 dollars in the whole island to purchase commodities from the ships, which they would gladly have done. There were there about 200 soldiers, who received their pay from *Manila* by a small ship which arrived once a year, and brought them cloaths, sugar, rice, and liquor.

The native *Indians* are tall, strong, and of a dark olive colour; they all go naked, except wearing a clout before, and the women a little petticoat. The men are dexterous at flinging, and make use of pieces of clay of an oval form, which they burn till it is as hard as marble; they are excellent marksmen, for the *Spaniards* say, they seldom miss hitting any mark, and throw with such force as to kill a man at a considerable distance*.

* See a further account of this and the other *Ladrone* islands in Commodore *Anson's Voyage* round the world, Vol. VII. Chap. X. and XI.

Having wooded, watered, and each ship received its dividend of provisions, which in that commanded by Capt. *Rogers* amounted to fourteen small bullocks, sixty hogs, ninety-nine fowls, twenty-four baskets of *Indian* corn, fourteen bags of rice, forty-four baskets of yams, and 800 cocoa nuts, they on the 21st of *March* got under sail, and after suffering several storms, and being again under the apprehensions of wanting provisions, they on the 25th of *May*, made *Bouton*; to which island both the *Duke* and *Dutchess* sent their pinnaces, which soon returned with plenty of cocoa nuts, and reported that the inhabitants, who spoke the *Malayan* tongue, behaved with great civility. At this time, the vessels endeavoured in vain to find any ground, though the *Duke* sounded with a line of 80 fathoms, and almost run her boltspit ashore. In the mean while several canoes brought fowls, *Indian* corn, cocoa nuts, pumpkins, &c. which they exchanged for goods with the sailors. Some officers that were sent on shore in the yawl and pinnace, were received by the King and his nobility in a very courteous manner, and promised a sufficient supply of all necessaries. Both his majesty and all his attendance were barefooted, and had no other covering but a cloth fastened round their waists.

After cruising round the head-lands, and sounding for three or four days, they cast anchor in between 30 or 40 fathoms water. The *Duke's* boat, which had been sent on shore, about this time returned with some *Malayans* in a canoe, who had been prevailed on by presents to
come

come on board, but they were of no use, there being none on board either of the ships able to discourse with them; and Capt. *Dover*, who had a linguist on board, refused to send him, though upon so necessary an occasion, neither could those people be prevailed upon to go aboard the *Bachelor*, and they were impatient to be gone, though Mr. *Rogers* treated them with sweetmeats; however, at parting they made signs, and pointing to the land called out *Bootoo*,

It was then determined to send Mr. *Dampier*, who was Capt. *Rogers's* pilate, attended by Mr. *Vanburgh*, Mr. *Connely*, and the linguist, to discover the town, and wait on the King to desire a supply of provisions, which they would gladly pay for. The next day a messenger from the King came on board with a letter from the *English* officers, who had been received very courteously, and promised a supply of provisions in case they could come to an agreement. Those on board shewed the messenger, and those who came with him, samples of what they had to dispose of, made them presents, and entertained them genteelly. They made the King a present of a bishop's mitre, which was gratefully accepted, and at the messenger and his attendants going off, they were saluted with five guns and three huzzas from each ship.

The inhabitants now brought fowls, *Indian* corn, and cocoa nuts to exchange with the *English*; but they held them at a high price. Two days after, the pinnacle returned from the town, with a mysterious account of the proceedings on shore, and Mr. *Dampier* brought a small quantity

tity of provisions as a present for the commanders ; but the two other officers were left behind to dispatch what they could agree for. The next day several of the principal inhabitants came from the town with the *Portuguese* linguist, under the pretence of looking at the goods, and carrying samples to the King, when the *English*, by their thus trifling, began to be afraid that they should get nothing of them at last, and sent the *Dutchess's* pinnace to hurry away the officers as fast as possible, with what provisions they had already got, and to agree with the *Portuguese* linguist.

By the 4th of *June* they had got a pretty good supply of provisions from the country people, and determined to waste their time no longer in that place, but to sail to *Batavia*. The next day the pinnace returned with Mr. *Connely*, who informed the *English*, that the King of *Bouton* would have obliged them to take a quantity of provisions at an extravagant price, and detained Mr. *Vanburgh*, till the money was paid. The same day some of the nobility came with four lasts of rice, and a cask of arrack, which, for dispatch sake, was immediately agreed for, and when they were gone, the *Portuguese* linguist came to sell some provisions of his own, but brought no news of the *English* on shore, which raised a suspicion that the natives, had some ill design. They therefore resolved to keep him till their boat returned ; but he being jealous on account of the cool reception he had met with, got out of the ship into his own canoe, and rowed away as fast as possible ; but he was soon overtaken

taken by the yawl, when all who worked at the canoe jumped into the sea, but were taken up by the *Dutchess's* pinnace, and the linguist was again brought aboard, where seeing he was likely to be confined, he sent his canoe to town to desire the immediate dismissal of the *English*. On the 7th Mr. *Vanburgh* and all the men returned in the pinnace, having parted very friendly with the King; but they could not get a pilot for any money. Therefore after having dismissed the linguist, they began to unmoor the ships.

The island of *Bouton* is situated in $5^{\circ} 20'$ south latitude, and is near 30 leagues long, The inhabitants say the King can raise 50,000 men, and that all the adjacent islands are subject to him. Their poverty being a sufficient security, they are not afraid of the *Dutch*. They speak the *Malayan* language, are of a small middle size, and well set; they are of a dark olive complexion, and have very indifferent features. They profess the *Mahometan* religion; but know little of it except bathing, abstaining from hog's flesh, and in keeping many wives. No spice grows here but a few nutmegs.

On the 8th of *June* they weighed anchor, and the following day came up with a vessel bound for *Maccassar*, a *Dutch* settlement on the south of *Celebes*. The master, who was a *Malayan*, agreed to pilot them to *Batavia* for a small gratuity, provided it was kept secret from the *Dutch*. On the 20th they entered the road of *Batavia*, and landed there on *Wednesday* the 21st by their own reckoning; but on *Thursday*, *June* the 22d by

by the *Dutch* account, they having lost 18 hours by sailing round to the westward, and the *Dutch* got six hours in going to the eastward, which makes one whole day, as is always the case in sailing round the globe.

Two days after the commanders waited on the Governor, who having approved their commission as private ships of war, promised them all the assistance possible, but was not very exact in keeping his word; for it was long before they could obtain leave to careen their ships. However on the 23d of *July* they hove down upon *Horn Island*; provisions were sold to them at an extravagant high price, and they could not obtain an audience of the Governor when wanted, without bribing the secretary and guards.

This island was very inconvenient to careen at; but they could not be permitted to do this work at *Unherst*, where the *Dutch* careen their ships, neither were the *Dutch* carpenters suffered to assist them; so that they were obliged to make use of *Malayan* caulkers. To complete these oppressive measures, the government would not permit any of the *Dutch* to purchase the *Marquis* which the officers agreed to part with, so that they were obliged to sell her at a low price to the first *English* bidder,

Capt. *Rogers* recovered his health very slowly. While he was at *Batavia* he had a musket-shot cut out of his cheek, which had been mistaken for a part of his jaw-bone; and several splinters were extracted from his heel. When he went on board he found that he had been hitherto a

stranger to the humour of the ship's company, he now saw them hugging each other, and blessing themselves that they were come to such a glorious place for punch, where they could have arrack for 8d. a gallon, and sugar at 1d. a pound. They were ready to quarrel who should make the next bowl; for now labour was worth more than liquor, though a few weeks before a bowl of punch would have been worth half the voyage*.

On the 12th of *October*, having laid in a supply of provisions, and the men and officers being furnished with such necessaries as they wanted, they set sail for the *Cape of Good Hope*, and on the 28th of *December* came to an anchor in the *Cape* harbour. They saluted the *Dutch* fort with nine guns, and the compliment was returned with seven. Here they waited for a convoy till the beginning of *April*, and on the 6th they set sail; the whole fleet consisted of 16 *Dutch* and nine *English* ships.

During this voyage from the *Cape* to *Holland*, the most exact discipline was observed by the whole fleet, and all imaginable respect shewn to the *Dutch* Admiral, though he only commanded a trading ship belonging to the *East-India* company. He was a man of abilities and great good nature. He behaved very respectfully to the *English*, often entertaining the commanders on board his ship.

* See a more particular account of *Batavia*, in *Rogge-
wein's* voyage for the discovery of southern lands, Vol. IX,
pag. 161.

On the 23d of *July* they all arrived in the *Texel*, when the *Dutch* fired all their guns, and the *English* saluted the commodore and flag with several rounds. They weighed anchor from the *Texel* on the 22d of *September*, and on the 2d of *October* 1711, arrived safe in the *Downs*, having spent just three years and two months in sailing round the world, reckoning the day they had lost as above-mentioned.

The End of the SIXTH VOLUME.



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